



DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO ANALYZES VENICE SUMMIT

HK261210 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 80 p 7

[News analysis by Fang Yuan: "A Significant Gathering of the West for Regulating Its Pace"]

[Text] The sixth annual meeting of the seven-nation summit of the West was held in Venice, Italy, between 22 and 23 June. As the first annual meeting of the 1980's and the first gathering of the heads of the seven Western nations since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, this summit was followed with great interest by world public opinion.

The summits of the seven Western nations usually stress economic problems. At the current meeting, however, prominence was given to political and strategic issues, because the international political situation has undergone drastic changes in the past 6 months. Particularly noteworthy are the harsh facts of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its thrust toward the Persian Gulf, the halting of the Middle East talks, the stalemate over the problem of the American hostages in Iran and the crisis caused by serious inflation and energy problems in the West. The United States and its allies were confronted with the severe test of how to cope with these pressing international issues. There was a difference of opinion among the Western countries because each had its own interests to consider. Under such circumstances, it became a pressing task for the Western powers to synchronize their steps to cope with the aggressive advance of the Soviet Union. Therefore, in addition to working out major economic policies for the 1980's, the current economic summit concentrated on discussing the Afghan and Middle East issues and the Soviet threat to world peace.

On the first day, the summit discussed political issues and published a series of statements on the common stand of the participating countries. In the statement on the Afghan issue, the seven-nation summit demanded the "complete withdrawal of Soviet troops" from Afghanistan so that "the Afghan people will once again be free to decide their own destiny." The statement pointed out: The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan "is incompatible with the will of the Afghan people to win national independence." It has "violated the principles of the UN Charter" and destroyed the foundation of regional peace and the peace of the whole world." For this reason, the heads of the seven nations reiterated: "The Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan cannot be accepted now and will never be accepted by us." U.S. President Carter held that this statement labels the Soviet aggressor and isolates it in the international arena. The summit also issued statements on the problems of refugees, retention of diplomatic personnel and hijackings. The statement on the refugee problem pointed out: The heads of the participating countries are "very much concerned about the plight of refugees" forced to leave Indochina, Cuba and Afghanistan. They urged "the governments responsible for this situation" to "eliminate the cause of this widespread calamity on earth" and not to pursue the "policy of forced deportation." This was obviously aimed at condemning the Soviet Union and its lackeys, Vietnam and Cuba. From these statements, we can see that the heads of the seven nations have held fast to their consistent stand in coping with the Soviet invasion and threat and have achieved positive results in synchronizing the steps of various Western countries.

The heads of the Western nations also held bilateral meetings. In particular, U.S. President Carter conducted extensive talks with the leaders of the West European allies. They frankly exchanged views, thus promoting mutual consultations. All this was obviously beneficial to mending the differences between both sides of the Atlantic. Carter's tough stand toward the Soviet Union over the issue of Afghanistan received the support of the allies. Foreigners noted that the Venice summit demonstrated the "unity of the seven participating nations" and showed "a sign and signal of unified stand" in the strategy of the seven Western nations toward the Soviet Union. This unity is very significant at present because it constitutes a blow to the Soviet Union's plot of attempting to split the West's anti-Soviet front. According to foreign agency reports, Moscow was "shocked and at its wits' end" over the summit and its statements.

For some time, the Kremlin has been resorting to the "detente offensive." It has made use of the differences over some issues among the Western countries and sown discord among them so as to fish in troubled waters. The Kremlin did not forget to seize upon the seven-nation summit and make a big issue of it. Before the summit, TASS and PRAVDA published commentaries condemning the United States for "adopting all sorts of pressure measures" to "piece together an anti-Soviet front." The Soviet press also publicized that the United States has attempted to "weaken the competitive position of Western Europe and Japan against the United States regarding trade with the Soviet Union" and ventured to predict that the summit "will produce virtually no results." NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN held that since the Soviet Union is afraid that the West will strengthen the united front against the Soviet Union through the summit, it is "very concerned" about the summit. The fact that the Soviet Union arranged to have Brezhnev hold talks with the French president and the West German chancellor, respectively before and after the seven-nation summit, was a "countermeasure adopted by the Soviet Union for the summit of developed nations." To strengthen the dramatic effect of the Soviet Union's "detente offensive," Moscow also gave some elaborate performances. Two days before the opening of the Venice summit, the Soviet Union informed the French president of its so-called decision to withdraw some troops from Afghanistan. In addition, a few hours before the opening of the summit the Soviet Union also made a formal announcement, attempting to create differences among the heads of the seven nations. However, this trick of Moscow's was not at all clever because it did not arouse any cheers at the summit. The heads of the seven nations noted in their statement: "If the troop withdrawals are true, they must be permanent and continue until all Soviet troops are withdrawn." As was pointed out by Britain's Foreign Secretary Carrington, the Kremlin intended to weaken the determination of the Venice summit. However, "It obviously has not achieved its objective."

The results of the Venice summit demonstrate that despite Western nations having differences over various issues, they realize that the West has basically common interests in view of the Soviet Union's frenzied foreign expansion and that a split is detrimental. Only by uniting together is it possible to check Soviet expansion and uphold the interests of the Western nations. The summit also demonstrated that despite the overbearing pressure of Soviet aggression and expansion, the Soviet Union is against the will of the people. Today its situation in Afghanistan is extremely isolated and difficult. What the Soviet Union is most afraid of is that all nations will unite together and resolutely oppose its aggressive policy. When the governments and people of all nations unite and struggle together, it will be possible to force it to completely and thoroughly withdraw its aggressor troops from Afghanistan. On the other hand, however, if they yield to its pressure, are not united internally and hope to use compromises and concessions in exchange for Soviet concessions, the Soviet Union will simply make use of them, splitting the West and rendering it powerless in a critical situation. This is the reason the Venice summit made Moscow so anxious and fearful.

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The energy crisis and inflation were other significant topics at the Venice summit. The heads of the seven nations expressed in their statements on economic problems that it is necessary to "reduce inflation." In energy resources, they intend to "break the existing links between economic growth and petroleum consumption" in 10 years. For this reason, the summit decided to reduce the consumption of petroleum and at the same time speed up the utilization of other fuels, with an intention to double the production and consumption of coal within 10 years and to expand the capacity to produce nuclear energy. These are the hopes of the seven Western nations in the 1980's. It remains to be seen whether they will be realized. President Carter held that the summit scored significant achievements in emphasizing a united strategy against the Soviet Union and in reducing the reliance of various nations on petroleum. He also noted that the Venice summit was the most fruitful conference he had ever attended.

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN ANKARA

Opening Session

OW251816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Ankara, June 25 (XINHUA)--Foreign ministers of members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) met here today to discuss the world situation in the wake of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, NATO unity, and economic aid to Turkey which is on NATO's southern flank.

Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said in his opening address, "Cohesion and cooperation within the alliance would be most effective way of deterring an external intervention to the Gulf area." "The recent developments in Southwest Asia have brought more clearly into focus the strategic importance of the southern flank of our alliance....Special attention should be paid in our defence efforts to the needs of the southern flank with a view to enhancing deterrence and increasing our capability to resist aggression with global or with limited objectives," he added.

Speaking as chairman of the meeting, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said the allies must make clear that they would firmly oppose aggression in the vital Gulf and Southwest Asia region and elsewhere. "The rapid growth of Soviet military forces for well over a decade, and their demonstrated willingness to violate the sovereignty and assault the independence of another nation, require an effective allied response," he added.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said the NATO allies must counter Soviet expansionism "militarily within the confines of the treaty area, but politically wherever necessary". Both Demirel and Luns said the crisis in Afghanistan put new emphasis on the strategic importance of strengthening NATO's southern flank, including Turkey and Greece.

After talks with Turkish Prime Minister Demirel yesterday, Muskie said that his country would provide all possible aid to Turkey to make it powerful both economically and militarily so as to be able to shoulder the task within the NATO defense system.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told newsmen upon his arrival yesterday that the fact that NATO was meeting in Turkey for the first time in 20 years underlined the importance of Turkey to the alliance at this time.

The two-day meeting are attended by 450 representatives from the 15 NATO member nations.

Statement on Hostages

OW261543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Ankara, June 26 (XINHUA)--NATO foreign ministers meeting today called for the immediate release by Iran of all U.S. hostages held there since last November. The foreign ministers expressed in a statement their "grave concern" at incidents of hostage-taking and attacks on diplomatic personnel and premises. They also reaffirmed their own "determination to deter and combat such acts." "With particular reference to Iran, they expressed their continued deep concern over the flagrantly illegal holding of United States diplomatic personnel and property and reiterated their call upon the Iranian authorities to release immediately and unharmed the American hostages," it added.

Closing Session

OW261921 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--The two-day NATO foreign ministers meeting closed in Ankara today. Speaking at a press conference after the meeting, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said, "It was a successful meeting." "The ministers had full agreement as to their demand for complete withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan."

The meeting attended by NATO's 15 foreign ministers also reiterated the need for deployment of new tactical nuclear missiles in Western Europe and signalled a willingness to strengthen NATO's southern flank in Turkey and Greece.

U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie hailed the resolution on Afghanistan as a sign of "greater solidarity" within the alliance. The meeting called on Iran to immediately release the U.S. hostages. The NATO foreign ministers "expressed their continued deep concern over the flagrantly illegal holding of United States diplomatic personnel and property and reiterated their call upon the Iranian authorities to release immediately and unharmed the American hostages," a statement said. The only disagreement reported was about the wording on the Middle East in its final communique. Muskie blocked a reference to self-determination for the Palestinian people.

Speaking at the opening session, Luns said, "Nothing could be more dangerous than the appearance of weakness or indecision on the Western side, which might prompt the Kremlin to take rash or ill-advised actions." He compared the situation in the world today with the gathering storm prior to World War II. He said that the NATO allies must counter Soviet expansionism "militarily within the confines of the treaty area, but politically wherever necessary." Neglecting to do so, he said, would invite the same Soviet expansionist mentality exhibited in Afghanistan "to develop in areas closer to home."

Muskie said at the opening session, "The rapid growth of Soviet military forces for well over a decade, and their demonstrated willingness to violate the sovereignty and assault the independence of another nation, require an effective allied response."

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PRC UN ENVOY DENOUNCES S. AFRICA'S ATTACK ON ANGOLA

OW270828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] United Nations, June 26 (XINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council met this evening in response to a request from Angola for an urgent and immediate meeting of the Security Council in connection with the question of South Africa's fresh aggression against Angola.

According to the letter addressed today to the president of the council, by Elisio de Jesus Figueiredo, permanent representative of Angola to the United Nations, about eight battalions of the racist South African armed forces, including a company of AML-9C motorized tanks intruded into the territory of Angola.

Jose Carlos Lobo, representative of Mozambique, speaking as chairman of the African group, said that the invasion of Angola was part of an imperialist plot against the liberation of Africa. The armed aggression of Angola was directed against all people looking for a peaceful solution to the Namibian question.

Kusuka S. Mutukwa, representative of Zambia, said the latest unprovoked and brutal massive invasion of Angola by the armed forces of racist South Africa was a flagrant violation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Angola. It was a very dangerous development which threatened not only peace in the region but had serious consequences for international peace and security.

Nigerian representative Abdou Garba pointed out that the South African troops' invasion of Angola was a gross manifestation of defiance on the part of the racist regime of South Africa. Nigeria stood behind the heroic struggle of the people of Angola, he declared.

Chinese representative Zhou Nan said in his speech that the current flagrant invasion of Angola was the third time that the South African racist regime was grossly encroached upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, following its armed attacks on Angola in the later part of May and the middle of June this year, seriously threatening the peace and security of the region. He said that in spite of the threats and repeated attacks made by South Africa, the front-line states, regardless of heavy sacrifices, had given tremendous support and assistance to the just struggle of the Namibian people. He expressed the conviction that the Namibian and other African peoples would smash the South African racist schemes and sabotage by outside hegemonistic forces and win the final victory of independence and liberation.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ART GALLERY EXHIBITIONS--Beijing, 25 Jun--Six exhibitions are now being held at the National Art Gallery in Beijing, attracting thousands of Chinese and foreign visitors every day. A seventh, the exhibition of British copperplate etchings by William Hogarth, just closed on 23 June. It was the first time that as many as 7 exhibitions had been open to the public simultaneously at the gallery, an official from the National Art Gallery told XINHUA. On display at the present 6 exhibitions are Jiangsu woodcuts, Jintai papercuts, Chinese traditional paintings, the American Readers Digest books, the Thai photographs and the Chinese archaeological finds presented in multi-dimensional photography. The first of its kind in China, the latter are very popular among Chinese and foreign visitors. Being exhibited are 100 tri-colored photos reflecting China's invaluable museum collections. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 25 Jun 80 OW]

PRESIDENT CARTER CONCLUDES EUROPEAN TOUR

Attends Madrid Luncheon

OW261248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Madrid, June 25 (XINHUA)--The United States permits no "Soviet expansionist drive" and regards Spain as a "major partner in the unfinished tasks of peace", President Jimmy Carter said here today at a luncheon hosted in his honor by King Juan Carlos.

In his toast contained in a release of the Spanish Foreign Ministry Information Office, Carter declared, "The West faces a strategic challenge of historic magnitude. Today, the Soviet Union is thrusting southward directly in Afghanistan, indirectly through Vietnam and Cambodia, and elsewhere by means of foreign proxies." "Do we permit aggression to proceed with impunity, or do we resist encroachment which affects our common vital interests? I have no doubt at all about the attitude of our two countries on this question."

Carter expressed support for Spain's desire to accede to the European Economic Community as to Spain's desire to join the NATO in 1983 declared by Spanish foreign minister in mid-June, Carter said he expects Spain to take part in the collective defence of the West in what conforms to Spain's interests. [sentence as received] Referring to bilateral relations, Carter said that the two countries are going to negotiate the extension of their treaty which expires next year and under which the United States uses military bases in Spain.

King Juan Carlos in his toast said that "Spain is opposed to the threats and the use of force, against all forms of violence and of intervention in the internal affairs of other states".

The U.S. President arrived here at noon time today on a one-day visit following his tour of Italy and Yugoslavia. He was the first U.S. president to visit Spain since the death of Franco.

Arrives in Lisbon

OW261304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Lisbon, June 26 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived here today on a one-day official visit to this southern European country in a show of friendship and support. President Carter's current visit is viewed here as an expression of thanks to Portugal for the support it has rendered on questions such as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, U.S. hostages held by Iran and boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. The United States has granted loans totalling some 1,000 million U.S. dollars to Portugal since 1975. It is learned that the United States has decided recently to extend another loan of 40 million U.S. dollars to Portugal to buy American wheat and corn. Carter's visit to this country is the last leg of his current European tour after attending the seven-nation Venice summit. He has visited Italy, Yugoslavia and Spain.

Returns to Washington

OW270740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 26 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter reiterated his call for a total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan as he arrived at the Andrews Air Force Base from Europe this evening.

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He called the recently announced Soviet pullout from Afghanistan "token withdrawal" which "has relatively little strategic significance unless it is permanent and is rapidly followed by step-by-step withdrawal of all Soviet forces." The United States and allies in their extensive political discussion, he said, were united in their commitment, in their statements to the public, that "a major threat to peace has been perpetrated by the Soviet Union in their unwarranted invasion and present occupation of Afghanistan." "This major threat we all agree must be resolved by the withdrawal of Soviet forces, total withdrawal," he said.

In brief remarks made at the airport, Carter termed his European trip "productive and successful." In meetings with allies in Europe, he said, "All of us were in a remarkable degree of harmony, understanding that we had had painful experiences in the 1970s, with rapidly changing economic and other circumstances, but that we face even greater challenges in the 1980s."

MONDALE MEETS WITH CHINESE HEALTH MINISTER

OW210838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 20 (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale said that he is very pleased with the growing relationship between the United States and China when he met with Chinese Health Minister Qian Xinzong in the White House this morning. Through joint efforts, he said, the United States and China have made tremendous progress in every aspect of their relationship in the past year. This relationship serves the interests of both American people and Chinese people and should be further deepened. He appreciated the expansion of health cooperation between the two countries.

STATE OFFICIAL ASKS SOVIET ENVOY TO 'RESTRAIN' HANOI

OW270720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 26 (XINHUA)--U.S. Acting Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Allen Holmes called in Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin to the State Department today to ask him to urge the Hanoi government to "cease and desist" from further attacks on Thailand. Spokesman Thomas Reston said the purpose of the call was "to talk to the Soviets and to urge them to urge the Hanoi government to be restrained in its behaviour and to cease and desist from further attacks by its armed forces on the territory of Thailand."

Earlier today, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Morton Abramowitz, Reston said, met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who is visiting Thailand to "express the United States' deep concern over the threat to Thai security and our deep concern also over the disruption of the humanitarian relief activities and the threat to regional peace and security, which have been brought about by the attack by his country's armed forces on Thailand."

Asked what did the State Department expect the Soviet Union to do, Reston said, "I think everybody is aware of the close ties between the Soviet Union and the Hanoi government. If we didn't think it would have been useful to call Ambassador Dobrynin in, we wouldn't have done it." Reston also said that the United States is "urgently reviewing" how it may provide weapons to Thailand "rapidly because of the situation" there.

TASS REJECTS CARTER'S PROPOSAL ON AFGHAN ISSUE

OW261932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--TASS in a commentator's article yesterday actually turned down U.S. President Jimmy Carter's proposal for the settlement of the Afghanistan problem.

Carter made the proposal in his toast at a dinner in Belgrade on June 24. He urged the Soviet Union to withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan immediately and unconditionally. He said: "With the withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan, we would be prepared to join in assurances and arrangements to establish a truly independent, non-aligned Afghanistan, with a government acceptable to the Afghan people."

"We would be prepared to explore a transitional arrangement, to be implemented along with the prompt withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan, for the purpose of restoring peace and tranquility in that suffering country," he added.

Western news agencies disclosed that the "transitional arrangement" mentioned in Carter's proposal meant that the U.S. was considering the stationing of an international peace-keeping force unit in Afghanistan.

On the day after Carter put forth his proposal, TASS noted in a commentator's article that Carter's speech "can be assessed only as another attempt by Washington to interfere for its selfish purposes into the internal affairs of a sovereign and independent country." It also said, "Those circles in Washington which still hope to undermine the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people should accept at long last the fact that the changes that are taking place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan since April 1978 are of an irrevocable nature and all attempts to reverse this process are utterly hopeless."

The commentator's article, obviously a reply to Carter's proposal, indicates that the Soviet Union has rebuffed Carter's suggestion on settling the Afghan issue.

PYONGYANG HOLDS MASS RALLY ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

OW260740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (XINHUA)--A Pyongyang mass rally on "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" was held at the Kim Il-song square here yesterday afternoon, according to a KCNA report. 100,000 working people, youth and students in the city converged on the square, shouting slogans denouncing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique. Present at the mass rally were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, O Chin-u, So Chol, Yim Chun-chu, O Paek-nyong, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Hwan, Kye Ung-tae and Kim Man-kum, and other leading personnel.

The mass rally was addressed by Comrade Kim Man-kum, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee. Kim Man-kum stressed, "We will resolutely oppose and reject any scheme to divide one Korea, one nation, into two forever, thoroughly smash the 'two Koreas' plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail." He was followed on the rostrum by representatives of workers, agricultural workers, men of science and culture and youth and students. Their speeches were repeatedly interrupted by shouts denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique, their stooge.

An appeal to the South Korean people was adopted at the rally. The appeal called upon the South Korean people of all walks of life to rise in the struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democracy and national salvation to clear South Korea of foreign forces and overthrow the fascist dictatorship. After the rally the participants marched through streets, shouting slogans denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors for having imposed the scourge of war upon the Korean people 30 years ago today and forcing the sufferings of national division on them. A photo exhibition and film show were arranged on June 24 at the Chollima house of culture here under the sponsorship of the Korean committee for solidarity with the world people on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

PLA LEADER MEETS VISITING DPRK MUSEUM DELEGATION

OW251811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Museum of the Victory in the National War of Liberation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea met here this afternoon with Wei Guoqing, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The delegation is led by Song Chim-ok, curator of the museum. Wei Guoqing told the Korean guests that the fraternal friendship and militant unity cemented in blood between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of China and Korea were indestructible. The Chinese people would forever support the Korean people in their struggle for independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland whatever might happen, he said. Curator Song Chim-ok said that the peoples and armies of Korea and China "are close comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder in their struggle against the common enemy." He added: The Korean people and army will never forget that the Chinese people supported us with their blood in the past and are now still supporting us in our struggle for the reunification of our fatherland." Present at the meeting were Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, Liu Han, curator of the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution, and the Korean military attache, Colonel Kim Byong-ho. The Korean guests arrived here yesterday. They were guests of honour at a dinner hosted by Hua Nan yesterday evening.

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DPRK PAPER DENOUNCES CHON TU-HWAN

OW260555 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jun--The Korean paper MINJU CHOSON publishes an editorial on 24 June saying that so long as South Korea keeps the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, it is impossible to achieve peaceful reunification. The editorial describes the consistent efforts of the Northern part of the republic to advance the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The editorial says: "While we are making sincere efforts to bring about a meeting of the premiers, the military fascists in South Korea have gone so far as to force their premier, who should take part in the dialogue, to resign and have not appointed a new premier." The editorial points out: "At the place where contacts are being made, the South Korean side not only fails to discuss reunification, but fabricates all kinds of political incidents such as "armed infiltration by the North." These are absolutely untrue, despicable slanders, vilifying our side in the dialogue and creating artificial difficulties to future contacts." The editorial condemns Chon Tu-hwan and company for the outrage they have committed in intensifying their fascist rule and suppressing the South Korean people. The editorial says: "All this has shown that the military gangster Chon Tu-hwan is a fascist butcher even more ferocious than the former dictator Pak Chong-hui, a strangler of democracy and a national enemy."

DPRK ASSEMBLY CALLS FOR FOREIGN TROOP PULLOUT

OW251834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, June 23 (XINHUA)--The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pointed out, "In order to achieve Korea's reunification independently and peacefully on the principle of great national unity, outside interference in Korea should be removed in the first place." This statement is contained in a letter the DPRK People's Assembly sent on June 23 to the parliaments of all countries in the world on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27).

Referring to ways to prevent war and achieve a durable peace in Korea, the letter pointed out: "The armistice agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement." It said if a peace agreement is concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and the present armistice agreement is replaced by this agreement, an agreement whose keynote is pledging not to invade the other side, removing the danger of armed conflict, discontinuing U.S. intervention in Korea's internal affairs, stopping arms buildup and arms race by both sides, withdrawing from South Korea all foreign troops under the emblem of "UN forces", preventing Korea's conversion into any foreign military base following the foreign troop pullout, the root cause of war in Korea will be eradicated and the military confrontation be ended and the tensions between the North and South of Korea be relaxed substantially.

It urged that U.S. troops must pull out of South Korea, taking along with them all their nuclear and other lethal weapons and their operational equipment and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves. "A durable peace and peaceful reunification cannot be achieved in Korea nor can her national sovereignty be realised, so long as foreign military bases and troops exist in South Korea," it stressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHINESE RESPONSE TO SKV ACTIONS

Geng Biao's Statements to Thai

OW261621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Geng Biao this afternoon reiterated China's principled stand of support for Thailand in its resistance against Vietnam's armed invasion. He made the statement when meeting with a civil aviation delegation from Thailand led by Admiral Amon Sirikaya, Thai minister of communications. "Vietnam's military incursion into Thailand," Geng Biao said, "not only encroaches on Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity but threatens peace and security in Southeast Asia and aggravates tension in this region. "While expressing serious concern over this development, the Chinese Government sternly condemns the Vietnamese authorities for their acts of aggression," Geng Biao stressed. "The invasion of other countries by the Soviet Union and Vietnam," said Geng Biao, "has thoroughly laid bare their ugly features."

Admiral Amon Sirikaya thanked the Chinese Government for its support to Thailand in its resistance against Vietnamese invasion. He said that Thailand, was a peace-loving country, had no intention to invade other countries, but when invaded by others would take the matter very seriously. The admiral said that the support rendered by member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, China and other countries was heart-warming.

Vice-Premier Geng Biao told the Thai visitors that Thailand's resistance against Vietnamese invasion was a just cause which was bound to win the support of people all over the world. Present at the meeting was Shen Tu, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC), and Mr. Sakon Wannaphrik, Thai ambassador. The Thai civil aviation delegation arrived here last night to sign an agreement between the two governments on civil air transport.

XINHUA correspondent's Commentary

OW270756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Flood of Lies Cannot Wash Away Act of Aggression"]

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese troops' incursion into Thailand shook Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other countries condemned it and expressed serious concern over this act of aggression.

The Vietnamese authorities, however, tried to deny their aggression with a host of lies. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said on June 24 that Vietnamese troops had never moved into the Thai territory. On the same day, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) was authorized to declare that the report about the Vietnamese troops' incursion into Thailand is "a slanderous allegation aimed at diverting public opinion from the fact that the U.S. is colluding with China in an attempt to help Khmer reactionaries to disrupt the security of the Kampuchean people's republic and cause instability along the Kampuchean-Thai border".

REUTER reported on June 24 from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet that bodies left in a place "more than two kilometres inside Thailand" were "clearly of Vietnamese, dressed in baggy green uniforms, with helmets bearing the red Vietnamese star and still wearing backpacks."

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Nguyen Co Thach even said during his stay in Bangkok on June 25 that "the border is not very clear up at the Thai-Cambodian frontier". What he means is that the Vietnamese authorities can break into their neighbours' territory as they please because "the border is not very clear".

VNA in a report on June 25 alleged that "the Thai authorities on June 23 sent into Kampuchean territory many bands of remnants of the Kampuchean reactionary army equipped with Thai weapons". In the past few days, it added, many batteries of Thailand's artillery had fired into areas of Kampuchea's Battambang and Pursat provinces. The same trick was played by the Vietnamese authorities when they started their military invasion of Kampuchea.

Explaining why the Vietnamese authorities have denied their incursion into Thailand and taken the opportunity to attack China, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said that Vietnam's accusation that certain ASEAN states were colluding with China was ominous. He recalled that this was the pretext used by Vietnam to invade Kampuchea. "Does it make them (the ASEAN nations) any less susceptible to the fate that has been dealt Kampuchea?" he asked.

Echoing the VNA's charge, TASS in a report yesterday said that the United States and China "aggravated the situation in the (Thai-Kampuchean border) area" and "created tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border". This in fact proves that the Soviet Union is the wire-puller behind the Vietnamese incursion into Thailand.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

OW270728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 27 Jun 80

["Commentary: Hanoi Never Keeps Its Word"]

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese rulers are political swindlers who "say every fine word and do every foul deed", and whose high-sounding promises to the ASEAN nations are quite worthless, says a commentary in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today entitled "The Hanoi Authorities Never Keep Their Word".

The Vietnamese armed intrusion into Thailand, the commentary says, shocked Asia and the rest of the world. Nevertheless, it notes, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen co Thach had the cheek to deny it. Alleging that Vietnam "did not cross the border" into Thailand and that the reports on Vietnamese armed intrusion into Thailand were "sheer rumour".

It has been confirmed that 30,000 Vietnamese troops have massed along the Thai-Kampuchean border and 3,000 of them stormed into Thailand. Vietnamese troops left behind over 50 dead bodies in Thai territory under the heroic resistance of Thai troops. A REUTER correspondent reported from Aranyaprathet: "Evidence that Vietnamese troops were involved and did intrude into Thailand was provided by the bodies of soldiers left behind in the pull-back. I count 10 bodies clearly Vietnamese, dressed in baggy green uniforms, with helmets bearing the red Vietnamese star and still wearing backpacks." According to a UPI report, some Western diplomats "saw with their own eyes" firing from Vietnamese anti-aircraft gun positions located one and half a miles inside Thailand. What would Mr. Thach say in face of the stark facts--the dead bodies of Vietnamese soldiers and the gun emplacements? the commentary asks.

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The Vietnamese authorities are known to have on many occasions pledged not to infringe upon others' territories. But every time they break their promise and act perfidiously. During his trip to the five ASEAN countries in 1978, Pham Van Dong pledged time and again that Vietnam "respects the independence and sovereignty of other countries". But, only months after he made this promise, Vietnam embarked on the large-scale aggression against Kampuchea.

The commentary says that in his recent tour of ASEAN nations, Thach repeatedly assured them that "Vietnam will not pose a threat to the ASEAN nations" and "Vietnam will never cross the border". However, with the promises still fresh in people's minds, Vietnamese aggressor troops moved into Thai territory.

The commentary recalls Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's statement that he would tell his colleagues, the other ASEAN foreign ministers, that "the Vietnamese leaders cannot be trusted".

THAI PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES SRV ATTACK

Stresses Military Competence

OW261545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 26 (XINHUA)--The Thai Government would stand firm on its own policy as announced earlier and use all means, political and military, to expel invaders at all costs, declared Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at the closing session of the National Assembly today. He assured the assembly of the armed forces' competence to deal with any external aggression. The Thai armed forces are able to protect Thailand's integrity and sovereignty, he stressed.

An informed source said the prime minister told the MP'S that the Thai armed forces had effectively countered the incursions into the country's eastern border areas in the past few days. Referring to the incident of an attack on a Thai patrol boat in the Mekong River by Laotian troops, he said, "This clearly manifested the real intention of our so-called 'neighbourly country'." The source said that the prime minister refused to accept the excuse raised by the invaders that border demarcation was poor and the trespass was unintentional. "This could not be accepted as there have been many trespasses before," the prime minister said.

Refuses To Meet Nguyen Co Thach

OW261926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 26 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon told reporters today that he would not like to meet with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who was on a stop-over here after visiting Indonesia, according to the Thai national broadcasting station this evening. "It is of no use to have talks with Nguyen Co Thach," he stated. Prem made the remark in response to Nguyen Co Thach's claim on his arrival at the airport here yesterday that he was ready to meet any Thai Government representative to discuss problems concerned.

Speaking on the Thai student protest against the Vietnamese incursion into Thailand which greeted Nguyen Co Thach on his arrival here yesterday, Prem said: "An action which is not illegal and is in the interest of the country should not be a problem." He revealed that to strengthen its defense capability, Thailand has asked countries concerned to speed up the delivery of military equipment Thailand has ordered.

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On the same day, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman also spoke to reporters that the Vietnamese incursion into Thailand "has made various countries lose their faith in Vietnam and welded further the solidarity among ASEAN member countries."

CARRINGTON, WALDHEIM ISSUE STATEMENTS ON SRV

Carrington Statement

OW261557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 26 (XINHUA)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington issued a statement today saying that the Vietnamese incursion into Thailand marked "a serious escalation in Vietnamese aggression against neighbouring countries." "The Vietnamese Government, and those who support them, must respect the resolution passed by a large majority of the UN General Assembly last year and withdraw all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, enabling that country to resume sovereignty over its own internal affairs," it stated. "The British Government deplores this violation of Thailand's territory and the further suffering inflicted on the Thai and Cambodian civilian population," the statement stated.

Waldheim Statement

OW270136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0116 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] United Nations, June 26 (XINHUA)--UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in a statement issued last night noted "with great concern the present dangerous situation" along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The statement said, "The secretary-general urgently appeals to all parties concerned to restore conditions of peace and security which are essential if thousands of lives are not to be further endangered and if the United Nations and other organizations are to be able to resume their important humanitarian programmes." "He also urges all concerned to take every possible additional step to permit the humanitarian relief effort throughout the region to be fully effective during this critical monsoon season," the statement added.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS END MEETING, ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

OW261601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 26 Jun 80

[By XINHUA correspondent Yang Mu: "ASEAN Meeting Condemns Vietnamese Aggression Against Kampuchea and Incursion Into Thailand"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 26 (XINHUA)--The 13th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting here has witnessed a unanimous condemnation of Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and the latest incursion into Thailand. Unity and closer cooperation are the keynote of the meeting. The meeting which opened yesterday morning at a time when the Vietnamese troops were launching a large scale intrusion into Thai territory, has come to a successful conclusion this afternoon. Analysts and press circles here noticed that ASEAN unity has continually been strengthened since its last meeting held in Bali in June 1979. In spite of the divisive attempts of hegemonists, ASEAN cohesion has stood the test.

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In a joint communique issued at the end of the meeting, the ASEAN foreign ministers reaffirmed their continued recognition of Democratic Kampuchea. Rejecting "various arguments" for the recognition of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime, they pointed out that there was "no justification for attempts to overthrow the legitimate Government of Democratic Kampuchea by foreign military intervention". "No regime, set up by occupying foreign forces, howsoever it is given the appearance of legitimacy, can satisfy the principles enunciated in the UN Charter," they stressed.

They would call on the UN members to support Democratic Kampuchea's credentials at the world body during their talks later this week with their counterparts of the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and India. Any change in the recognition of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials, they noted, would be tantamount to condoning Vietnamese military intervention.

The ministers called for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea so that the people there could exercise their right of self-determination. They expressed regret at the lack of positive response from Vietnam to the calls by ASEAN and the international community to achieve a durable political solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

They renewed their call to the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to convene an international conference on Kampuchea, and also reiterated their request for the stationing of a UN observer team at the Thai side of the Thai-Kampuchean border in view of the continued tension.

The ASEAN ministers expressed their full support for the voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees carried out by the Thai Government in cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other international agencies. They described the repatriation as the legitimate right of these people to return to their homeland and believed the work "the most natural solution to the problem". In the communique, the ASEAN ministers also strongly condemned the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan and noted "a common denominator" in the form of imposition of the will of a foreign power in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The current meeting was attended by delegations headed by their foreign ministers except the Philippines, which was represented by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Arturo M. Tolentino in place of sick Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo. Some 400 Malaysian and foreign correspondents have converged here to cover this meeting.

Further Report

OW270124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 27 Jun 80

[By XINHUA correspondent: "ASEAN Ministerial Meeting Ends in Close Unity Against Vietnamese Incursions"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 26 (XINHUA)--The 13th ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting was concluded here this evening in an atmosphere of close unity and steadfastness in face of Vietnam's wanton incursions into Thai territory. S. Rajaratnam, second deputy prime minister of Singapore in charge of foreign affairs, told this correspondent that all the ASEAN foreign ministers reached understanding that they would never take the initiative in holding talks with Vietnam, especially in the present crucial moment.

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Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said to Thai reporters that for the time being any talks with Hanoi would be useless because Vietnam launched hostile acts against Thailand. He also ruled out any visit to Hanoi if its threat against Thailand was not removed. The Malaysian and Indonesian foreign ministers also made it clear that Vietnam must make amends before any discussions are resumed.

Mr. Sitthi Sawetsila said at the press conference: "Vietnam launched its attacks on Thailand on the eve of the annual meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers. We were deliberately provoked. We responded with firmness and solidarity. Once again, ASEAN had demonstrated its unity." Our joint undertaking will undoubtedly deter Vietnam from further irresponsible and dangerous ventures. Referring to Vietnam's hostility towards ASEAN countries, Mr. Sitthi stated: "How can there be peaceful coexistence when the security of the Southeast Asian region has been threatened by the continued presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and acts of aggression against Thailand. We repeat our call on Vietnam to desist from such acts and to withdraw totally their forces from Kampuchea." He told a Thai reporter this evening that the latest Vietnamese aggression of Thailand had made ASEAN as united as ever. "Any doubts about splits among the ASEAN member states have now been dispelled," he added. Unless Thailand fights back heavily, he stressed, the Vietnamese would definitely repeat its aggression along the border.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen declared at the closing ceremony, "We can draw satisfaction that ASEAN has come out stronger, more cohesive and more determined than ever to achieve the twin goals of regional development and peace and stability in Southeast Asia." "The positive results of our deliberations in the last two days reflect our determination to consolidate ASEAN further so that it will emerge as a strong force capable of meeting the challenges ahead," he added.

In his closing statement Arturo M. Tolentino, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Philippines, noted: "The discussions and results of this 13th ministerial meeting prove that the solidarity that has grown from a decade of cooperation by the five in various fields has not diminished. On the contrary, the ASEAN members have evinced in this meeting a strong political will to strengthen their cooperation, their coordination and their cohesion."

CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS SINO-AUSTRALIAN FRIENDSHIP RALLY

HK260652 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Summary] A rally to celebrate the establishment of friendly ties between Tianjin and Melbourne was held in Tianjin on 21 June. The rally was imbued with an enthusiastic atmosphere of Sino-Australian friendship. Present were Chen Weida, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and his wife (Xu Wanhua); Huang Zhigang and Zhang Huaisan, vice chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee; Wang Enhui, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and chairman of the Tianjin branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; (Wang Ping), director of the municipal revolutionary committee's foreign affairs office; and the mayor of Melbourne and his wife and delegation.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES MEETING BETWEEN ZHAO ZIYANG, SCHOLARS

HK200959 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 80 p 2

[XINHUA report: "At a meeting with Chinese and foreign scholars attending the Chinese-South Asian scholars' seminar, Zhao Ziyang says the purpose of developing production is to improve the livelihood of the people--the Chinese-South Asian scholars' seminar ends"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--When meeting Chinese and foreign scholars attending a Chinese-South Asian scholars' seminar, Chinese Vice Premier Zhao Ziyang said that both China and the six South Asian countries concerned face the task of looking for ways to construct their own countries in light of the practical situations there. He noted that China is exploring the road to a Chinese-style modernization.

Zhao Ziyang said that as far as China is concerned, the purpose of developing production is to improve the livelihood of the people. Hence, it is imperative to correctly handle the relations between accumulation and consumption. Concentrating on speed in economic construction at the expense of improvement in the people's life is no solution for China. He said that the results of economic construction during certain periods in the past were undesirable because we were overanxious for quick results, and that what China is now aiming at is steady, continuous economic growth.

Tonight's meeting took place in the Nei Monggol room of the Great Hall of the People. At the meeting, Zhao Ziyang expressed welcome on behalf of the Chinese Government to the scholars from the six South Asian nations attending the academic seminar. He said that although China and the six South Asian countries had different social systems, they have all suffered aggression and slavery and are now engaged in the economic and cultural construction of their countries. China is a large and poor country, he continued, and its modernization is a long-term, arduous task. The Chinese people need an enduring peaceful environment in which to build up their country. Their hearts beat in unison with the oppressed and enslaved peoples and peace-loving people the world over.

He said that all those present were scholars entrusted with very important tasks to explore ways of building up their own countries. He told them that their peoples place their hopes in them. He then went on to say that the Chinese people would like to exchange experiences in such research with scholars from various countries in the future, and that it is a good forum for scholars from different countries to get together and discuss questions of common interest. These kinds of seminars could promote academic progress, understanding and friendship.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS BANGLADESH SCIENCE DELEGATION

OW261545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--A scientific and technical cooperation delegation from Bangladesh met with Vice-Premier Chen Muhua here this afternoon. The delegation is led by Mr. Muhammed Ali, joint secretary of the external resources division of the Ministry of Finance of Bangladesh.

Present at the meeting were vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, Shi Lin and the Bangladesh ambassador, Mr. M.M. Rezaul Karim. The Bangladesh guests came here to attend the second session of the meeting on scientific and technical cooperation between China and Bangladesh. Both sides signed a protocol here today.

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CHINA SEEKS INCREASED TRADE WITH ITALY

AFP Report

OW201030 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (AFP)--An Italian industrial mission is currently in Beijing for talks focussing on the acquisition of military material by China. A delegation of the Italian financial and industrial group EFIM is here, led by its President Corrado Fiaccavento. Mr Fiaccavento, meeting the press today declined to give any details of the delegation's talks on the military sector, but sources in the delegation have reported that such talks are being held. Mr Fiaccavento said the talks were "of a general nature".

According to sources in the Italian delegation the Chinese are believed to have shown keen interest in helicopters for civilian use which could be transformed for military use, manufactured by the Agusta Company. China has already held talks with the United States and France on the future acquisition of civilian helicopters of the type manufactured by the Italian company, reliable sources said.

The EFIM delegation (?has) been in China for [word indistinct] 10 days and talks are being held between Chinese officials and representatives of the 13 firms represented in the group. The aluminium industry, food and agricultural equipment and several other civilian industrial sectors are also figuring in talks between the Italian has also met with Vice Premier Gu Ming, Vice Foreign Minister Wang Youping and Vice Foreign Trade Minister Cui Qun. [as received] The Italian mission will leave Beijing on June 25 for Harbin, in the northeast, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

ANSA Report

AU240915 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Trieste, June 24 (ANSA)--The Chinese ambassador to Rome, Zhang Yue, spoke glowingly last night of the prospects for increasing trade and industrial relations between China and Italy, as offered by Italy's advanced technology and the huge natural resources of his nation in a statement delivered at the 32nd international trade fair in Trieste.

The ambassador, accompanied by an official delegation, put in an appearance at a gathering of leading political and economic figures from the city and the region. After recalling the friendly relations between Italy and China, Zhang said that his nation intends to step up exports and intensify commercial dealings with a number of nations, especially Japan, the United States and the nine members of the European Economic Community. Building up to a statement on China's desire to cooperate more closely with Western nations in the defense of peace, the ambassador aired a charge against "global Soviet policy of hegemonism in all parts of the world, as testified to by the developments in Afghanistan".

China is taking official part in the Trieste trade fair for the first time this year in the form of a exhibit of three hundred products ranging from textiles, skins, raw materials and handicraft goods.

During his stay in the northern port city, Zhang Yue also toured the Trieste dock and the Zanussi electrical appliance factory in nearby Fordenone.

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ZAGREB CITY DELEGATION VISITS CHINA

Tours Shanghai

OW210910 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Zagreb City delegation led by Ivo Latin visited the Hudong shipyard this afternoon in the company of Zhou Bi, chairman of the municipal economic commission; and Lin Deming, deputy director of the municipal foreign affairs office. Latin and other members of the delegation were briefed by a responsible person of the shipyard and met with two technical cadres who had visited Yugoslavia. Later the comrades from Yugoslavia visited the (Da Dian) workshop and watched the building of diesel engines and large passenger ships. Latin and his party also watched the workers on an oceanographic survey ship as they installed the ship's main engine. They were told that the main engine was built by the (Wu-li-ya-ni-ke) shipyard in Pula, Yugoslavia. Latin expressed his wish that the shipyard make still greater achievements in the future. This afternoon Latin and his party went on a sight-seeing tour along the Huangpu River. In the morning they visited the Shanghai municipal industrial exhibition hall.

Departs Shanghai for Beijing

OW212159 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] After successfully completing its visit in Shanghai, the Zagreb city delegation from Yugoslavia led by Ivo Latin, president of the city assembly, left Shanghai by plane for Beijing this afternoon. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Vice Mayor Zhao Xingzhi and others. Ivo Latin and other members of the delegation visited Wuxi Municipality on 20 June.

Meets With Peng Chong

OW211722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1658 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the mayor of Shanghai, met with a delegation from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, led by Ivo Latin, president of the Zagreb Assembly, at the Great Hall of the People here tonight. Shanghai and Zagreb signed an agreement on the establishment of official ties of friendship on June 18.

Peng Chong said at the meeting that these ties would be an important link in the development of friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia and their communist parties. It was also a result of the growth of Sino-Yugoslav friendship. Ivo Latin said that the delegation's visit and talks in China were beneficial to the development of relations between the two cities and two countries. "We will continue to implement the policy for developing friendly relations between our two countries, which was reached by President Tito and Chairman Hua Guofeng during their mutual visits," he added. Peng Chong said that President Tito's visit to Shanghai in 1977 and his outstanding contributions had left a deep impression on the people of Shanghai. Ivo Latin invited Shanghai to send a delegation to Zagreb. Peng Chong thanked him for this and said: "Shanghai and Zagreb can further probe into possible cooperation in various fields." After the meeting, Peng Chong gave a banquet for the Yugoslav delegation. Present were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Lu Yu, vice-mayor of Beijing, and Yugoslav Ambassador Mirko Ostojic and Mrs. Ostojic. The delegation arrived here this morning after visiting Shanghai and Wuxi.

Ji PENGFEI ATTENDE MADAGASCAR NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW261905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--A reception in honour of the 20th anniversary of Madagascar National Day was given by the Madagascar ambassador, Mr. Solohery Crescent Rakotofiringa and Mrs. Rakotofiringa at the international club here this afternoon. Among the guests were Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, Zeng Sheng, minister of communications, Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of government departments, the Beijing People's Government and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Members of the diplomatic corps were also present. This evening, the Madagascar ambassador and Mrs Rakotofiringa gave a dinner for the occasion. Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang were present.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS RWANDA'S AGRICULTURE MINISTER

OW261551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--A friendship delegation led by Mr Frederic Nzamburambaho, minister of agriculture and animal husbandry of Rwanda met with Vice-Premier Chen Muhua here this afternoon. Present at the meeting were vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Luo Shigao, and the Rwandan ambassador, Mr Sylvestre Kamali.

MOBUTU RECEIVES ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS FROM HUA GUOFENG

AB252046 Kinshasa AZAP in French 19.5 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 June (AZAP)--On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of our independence, the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China has addressed the following message to the founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko: On the occasion of Zaire's 20th independence anniversary, I am anxious to express to Your Excellency and through you to the Zairian Government and people sincere congratulations on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. I hope the Zairian people will continue to achieve new successes in the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty as well as in the country's construction.

I wish prosperity to the Republic of Zaire and happiness to its people. May the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly cooperation between our two countries continue to be strengthened and developed. I wish Your Excellency good health.

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS ZAIRIAN DELEGATION

OW241622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing June 24 (XINH A)--A delegation from the National Union of Workers of Zaire met here this afternoon with Vice-Premier Bo Yibo. The delegation is led by the union's general secretary, Mukwakani Gahungu Muga. They had a cordial talk on strengthening friendly relations and cooperation between China and Zaire and their two peoples. Present on the occasion was Huang Minwei, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

ARGENTINA'S VIDELA COMMENTS ON RECENT VISIT TO PRC

OW251942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, June 25 (XINHUA)--President Jorge Rafael Videla reiterated here last night that "Although there are geographical, cultural and ideological differences existing between Argentinian and China, the two countries do have common points and hence we are able to discuss our bilateral cooperation program." Videla was speaking on his recent visit to China at the closing ceremony of the first conference of Argentine provincial governors.

He expressed the hope to strengthen the relations between the two countries. There could be a series of economic, scientific and technological agreements, he noted. He also said that the Argentine Government "has decided and recommended that the Argentine Olympic Committee will not participate in the Moscow Olympics. We consider this as a moral sanction against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--an act in violation of the non-intervention principle."

BARBADOS PRIME MINISTER SAYS PRC TRIP 'HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL'

OW251904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Georgetown, June 25 (XINHUA)--Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams described his first official visit to China as a magnificent start to improve the relations between Barbados and China. He said this upon returning to Bridgetown on June 23, according to a report from that city. Prime Minister Adams told a press conference at the airport that he and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng shared the view that his trip had been highly successful. Referring to the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, he said that China would assist Barbados in agriculture and in building an indoor sports centre and a gymnasium while Barbados would help China in developing its sugar industry and tourism.

VICE PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS MEXICAN PRESS DELEGATION

OW211853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Zhao Ziyang this evening met with a delegation from the club of frontpage news in Mexican newspapers led by Rafael Castilleja, president of the club and chairman of the editorial board of the official paper EL NACTIONAL. Zhao Ziyang answered question raised by the Mexican journalists on China's internal situation and on certain international issues.

An Gang, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, was present at the meeting. The delegation arrived in Beijing on June 17 and was entertained at a banquet by An Gang the next day. The Mexican guests also met with Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Song Zhiquang, assistant minister of foreign affairs.

ULANHU RECEIVES NEW PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR

OW200742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA)--New Peruvian Ambassador to China Guillermo Fernandez-Cornejo Cortes today presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pu Shouchang was present.

I. 27 Jun 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

K 1

PRC, TAIWAN SCHOLARS ATTEND 'RED CHAMBER' SYMPOSIUM

OW250800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Madison, Wisconsin, June 24 (XINHUA)--The first international workshop on the classical Chinese novel "The Dream of The Red Chamber" took place here between June 16 and 20. More than 80 scholars from five countries, including three from mainland China and some from Taiwan province, submitted over 50 monographs and other papers on the author, Tsao Hsuehchin, his life and work, the editions or early manuscript copies of the novel, and its content, social significance and artistic value.

The mid-18th century Chinese classic is very popular in China and well-known in literary and academic circles of other countries. There has been a total of 16 versions in foreign languages. As its Japanese translator, Sohei Itoh, said at the workshop, this masterpiece of Chinese literature occupies a prominent place in world literature. "The Latest Findings About the Family Background of Tsao Hsuehchin", a paper by Feng Qiyong, director of the Chinese Institute on Studies of the Dream of Red Chamber and the result of years of painstaking research, drew much interest from his foreign colleagues.

Greater interest was aroused by the paper submitted by Professor Pan Chung-Kuei from Taiwan province, "An Inquiry into the Manuscript Copy (of the novel) Kept in the Leningrad Institute of Oriental Studies". Professor Pan is the only Chinese scholar allowed to read the copy. It was said at the gathering that scholars in mainland China had communicated with the Soviet quarters concerned many years ago for a reproduction of the copy, but received no reply. The Leningrad copy, Professor Pan told the workshop, "is the best early manuscript copy of the novel I've ever seen."

Over 30 monographs centre round the study and appraisal of the social content and artistic value of the novel. Many were submitted by American and Canadian scholars of Chinese origin. Eight papers came from other foreign and mainly American scholars. That by the American professor, Lucien Miller, inquires into Tsao Hsuehchin's philosophy by comparing him with Hegel. Influenced by Shakespeare's tragedies, another American professor, Kathleen Tomlinovic, approaches the Chinese novel as a great tragedy.

The cordial contact which the Chinese scholars from the mainland had with those from Taiwan province was another highlight of the workshop. "It gives me great pleasure to see Chinese scholars from both the mainland and Taiwan sitting and discussing their favorite subject together," observed Professor Lucien Miller.

TAIWAN-MADE FABRICS APPEAR ON SHENYANG MARKETS

SK270730 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] According to our sources, pure polyester fabrics made in Taiwan province have been sold in large department stores in Shenyang Municipality. This is the first time for 30 years that Taiwan-made fabrics have appeared on Shenyang markets.

I. 27 Jun 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

L 1

PENG ZHEN, OTHERS WELCOME DENG YINGCHAO BACK TO BEIJING

OW251755 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--The Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, flew back to Beijing this afternoon after concluding their visits to France and the European Parliament. They had a short stay in Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, after arriving there on June 20.

They were greeted at the Beijing airport by Peng Zhen and Ulanhu, vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, Ji Pengfei, vice-premier, and Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation. They congratulated the delegation on the success of their visits.

Warmly shaking hands with the French ambassador, Mr. Claude Chayet and heads of diplomatic missions of the other member states of the European Parliament, Deng Yingchao expressed her thanks to France for the hospitality accorded her and the delegation during their stay there. "I lived in a sea of friendship in those days," she said.

Upon their departure from Urumqi, the delegation was seen off at the airport by party and government leaders of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and commanding officers of the Urumqi units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTER PRESIDES OVER MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW262203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1413 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun--Comrade Zhang Xichang [1728 6932 2490], advisor to the Ministry of Civil Affairs, passed away due to illness on 19 June 1980 at the age of 78. A memorial service for Comrade Zhang Xichang was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries this morning. Wreaths were sent by Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Yao Yilin, Hu Juewen and Shi Liang to cherish the memory of Comrade Zhang Xichang.

There were also wreaths from the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce. Hu Juewen, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kurlun, responsible members of departments concerned, as well as friends of Comrade Zhang Xichang, a total of over 500 people, attended. Cheng Zihua, minister of civil affairs, presided over the memorial meeting. Zhang Kai, vice minister of civil affairs, delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech said: Comrade Zhang Xichang was a native of Wuxi County in Jiangsu Province. He joined the Chinese Communist Party in May 1936. He engaged in party underground work in Wuxi, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Guangxi and elsewhere. Following national liberation, he was military representative to the General Office of the Shanghai China Textile Company, deputy director of the East China Textile Industry Administrative Bureau, president of the Huadong Textile Industry College, deputy secretary general of the East China Financial Commission, secretary of the Financial Commission of the CCP Central Committee, deputy director of the General Office of the Communications Department of the CCP Central Committee, and director of the General Office and member of the leading party group of the Internal Affairs Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The memorial speech said: Comrade Zhang Xichang was an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party and a faithful fighter of the proletariat. He accepted the party's leadership as early as the 1930's and was engaged in investigating the economic situation in rural areas at that time. He actively participated in party activities under the white terror and publicized Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought when he was lecturer at Guangxi University, editor in chief of CHINA'S COUNTRYSIDE and CHINA'S INDUSTRY monthly, chief editor of GUANGXI RIBAO, professor of the Guilin Teachers College in Guangxi and chief editor of the Shanghai WEN HUI BAO.

Following national liberation, Comrade Zhang Xichang made a great deal of investigations and studies on the financial and trade, industrial and communications, and economic theory fronts. He made active contributions to the restoration and development of the national economy. When he worked with the Internal Affairs Department, he actively took part in leading the work at the department, worked hard and made significant achievements in promoting civil affairs work in the whole country.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Comrade Zhang Xichang took a firm stand to fight against the perverse activities of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." After the downfall of the "gang of four," Comrade Zhang Xichang resolutely supported the party line, principles and policies and was full of confidence in promoting socialist modernization. The memorial speech said: Comrade Zhang Xichang took part in revolution for over 40 years. He was loyal to the party and the people, worked hard, was never upset by criticism and dedicated his whole life to the great communist cause.

RENMIN RIBAO OPPOSES SUPPRESSING INNER-PARTY DISSENT

HK261115 Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by Guo Luoji: "Enliven Thinking, Unify Action"]

[Text] The CCP is a unified fighting organization. It takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought for its guiding ideology. This is the identity of ideology within the CCP. However, owing to different experiences gained by party members in life, their different levels of theoretical cultivation as well as the different people and things they deal with in practical work, there are surely differences in the party members' understanding about the principles and policies of the party and their opinions about the practical work done by the party. This is the nonidentity of ideology within the party. While the identity of ideology within the party constitutes the principal aspect of the question under review, the nonidentity of ideology within the party is something unavoidable. That is why the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" says: "It is normal that there should be different understanding and controversies over matters of ideology and theory within the party. Matters of right and wrong in ideology and theory can be solved only by presenting facts and reasoning things out and conducting democratic discussions, and on no account should the method of coercion be adopted."

How to handle debates on matters concerning ideology and theory is a topic which we come across everywhere all the time. In this respect, the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" lays down a correct principle: "The promotion of inner-party democracy requires first of all that party members be permitted to present differing views and engage in thorough discussions to bring about a situation in which one can say all one knows without reservation." [paragraph continues]

"Thorough discussions" are conducted on the premise that we recognized the existence of ideological identity and nonidentity within the party. If the opinions of all party members were completely identical, there would be no need for discussion; if such opinions were completely nonidentical, any discussion would become impossible. It is precisely through discussions that we can reduce the degree of nonidentity and elevate the degree of identity. We proceed from the fact that there is some nonidentity in our ideology and seek to reach complete identity. If airing different opinions is not permitted in discussions, it defeats the very purpose of holding discussions and negates the discussions themselves. Permitting the airing of different opinions is not intended to show the tolerance on the part of leaders; it should be respected as the right of party members. The "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" provides the guarantee that the rights of party members are not encroached upon. The document goes: "Party members have the right to take part, at party meetings and in party journals, in discussions on formulating and implementing party politics, and also the right to criticize any party organization or individual at party meetings. Party members can put forward at party meetings their differing views on the party's principles, policies and resolutions and can submit verbal or written reports on these party organizations at all levels up to the party Central Committee." This provision helps greatly to promote the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the broad masses of party members.

Practical experiences show that suppressing differing opinions within the party is harmful, at least in the following aspects:

First, correct opinions within the party are stifled. New truths often clash with traditional opinions or accepted ideas. Suppressing differing opinions will block the road leading to the understanding of truth. In addition, such suppression often points to the fact that the oppressors are not confident about their ability to convince others and that the oppressors do not have truth on their side.

Second, erroneous opinions within the party cannot be overcome. Suppressing differing opinions offers a chance for erroneous opinions to linger on and deprives correct opinions a chance to improve. As a result, correct opinions remain weak. If only one kind of opinion is allowed to be aired, this will easily lead to the ossification of the mind even if such opinions are correct, and these opinions may turn into their opposite. In this way, correct opinions cannot fully play their role in ideological battles against erroneous opinions.

Third, party members are forced to refrain from speaking the truth. The existence of differing opinions within the party is a matter of objective reality, and their suppression will mean forcing people to tell lies. Hitting at people who speak the truth is in fact punishing honest people within the party and shielding those sly ones who bend with the wind and whose deeds do not square with their words.

Fourth, there is no place for airing one's opinions. This in turn intensifies contradictions within the party. The suppression of differing opinions can only produce temporary effects, but in the long run it cannot prevent the acute escalation of the contradictions.

Did the great Marxist and proletarian revolution Liu Shaoqi not have any different opinion about being labelled a "renegade, traitor and scab"? Yes, of course. He was convinced that "history is written by the people." However, at the time he was unable to express his differing opinions to the people and the party. Is it true that no one among the CCP members expressed any differing opinions on this biggest frameup in the history of our party as well as on the tens of thousands of other unjust, false and wrong verdicts? No, it is not. [paragraph continues]

How many people have been subjected to examination, detention and suppression for having aired differing opinions! Is it true at all that no one among the CCP members expressed differing opinions against the line pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," which brought calamity to the country and the people? No. How many people were also subjected to examination, detention and suppression for having expressed differing opinions! Suppressing the airing of different opinions not only deprives party members of the right to participate in formulating the policies of the party but also deprives them of the means of self-defense. Now the "right of party members to air their differing opinions" has been recorded as part of the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life." This is the result of our learning the lessons paid for in blood and tears by communists.

The airing of differing opinions within the party should be permitted, but small sects based on differing opinions should not be allowed to exist within the party, nor should anyone be allowed to go one's own way. The party must stress uniformity in organization and action and strictly enforce its discipline. Otherwise, there will be disorganization in the ranks of the party, its fighting strength will be dissipated and it will be turned into a club full of squabbles. Lenin said: "The proletariat can and will inevitably become an invincible force because its ideological unity is based on Marxist principles and materially consolidated by the unity in organization." (Lenin: Selected Works, Vol 1, p 510). During the 10-year turbulence, the slogan "kicking the party committee aside to make revolution" was trumpeted. That "adviser" from the group in charge of the Cultural Revolution under the party Central Committee tried to find some theoretical support for this at a 10,000-man rally at Beijing University. He clamored about "the leadership of the party being the leadership of Mao Zedong Thought," meaning that one could do away with party committees at all levels and take over power so long as one declared oneself to be acting according to Mao Zedong Thought. Such a slogan did not provide any organizational guarantee and reduced the so-called "leadership of Mao Zedong Thought" to citing whatever quotations one pleased to win large-scale political debates and plunged the country into endless quarrels and chaos. This testifies to the correctness of the thesis put forward by Lenin: Once the material guarantee in the form of organizational unity is destroyed, there is no question of bringing about ideological unity on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles. To safeguard the centralized leadership and unity of the party, it is imperative, as has been pointed out in the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," to seriously reiterate the principle that "the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority to the majority, the lower level to the higher level, and the entire membership to the Central Committee." What is central to this principle is that the minority is subordinate to the majority. The individual is subordinate to the organization because the organization represents the majority; the lower level is subordinate to the higher level because the higher level represents the majority of the party members in the entire country; the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee because the Central Committee represents the majority of party members. The entire membership being subordinate to the Central Committee is a condition of primary importance for safeguarding the unity of the party. The decisions about the individual being subordinate to the organization, the lower level to the higher level and the entire membership to the Central Committee were made according to the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority. Party organizations at any level must make their decisions through thorough discussions and according to the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority. [paragraph continues]

"They may reserve whatever dissenting views they have or state them to the party committee at a higher level; but before the party committee at their level or a higher level makes any change in the decision, they must unconditionally carry out the original decision except under special emergency conditions in which serious consequences will immediately arise from implementation." ("Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life")

The principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority has two aspects: On the one hand, the actions taken by an organization should comply with the will of the majority of the members in the organization and the decisive role of the majority should be stressed. On the other, the right of a minority in an organization to reserve its opinions should be respected. It is against democratic centralism either for the minority to refuse to subordinate itself to the majority or for the majority to refuse to coexist with the minority.

The minority being subordinate to the majority is not the criterion for truth but a code of conduct. In implementing democratic centralism, we can only gather the opinions of the majority. Such opinions reflect subjective thinking and should also be tested by practice to find out whether they are in line with objective reality. Generally speaking, the opinions of the majority are more comprehensive and closer to the truth. However, sometimes a minority may have truth on its side. The implementation of democratic centralism should not become an obstacle to the pursuit of truth. We can ask party members to take actions in accordance with the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority, but we must not coerce them into abandoning their own opinions. In his "Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution" delivered at the party's eighth congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping based himself on the experiences gained through inner-party struggles and gave a correct explanation about this. The party requests that party members holding differing views unconditionally carry out the decisions of the party with practical deeds and it allows people to reserve their opinions and unfold further discussions on them. "The party organization should not in the name of enforcing discipline force them to abandon these opinions. Refraining from enforcing them to do so is not harmful to the party but may bring some benefit to it. So long as the decisions made by the party are correct and the party members holding differing opinions are willing to obey truth, they will in the end fully realize the correctness of the party and their own mistakes. If it is finally proven that the minority has truth on its side, the protection of this kind of minority rights will have made it easier for the party to understand truth." At the Lushan conference in 1959, Comrade Peng Dehuai put forward his differing views on the Great Leap Forward and the people's communes. Had there been normal inner-party democratic activities, these differing views should at least have been permitted to be reserved. However, at that time within the party a struggle against the so-called right opportunists was waged in an improper way, leading to some serious consequences. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee decided to overturn all the unjust charges against him and rehabilitate him and restored the party's tradition of seeking truth from facts. This again furnishes convincing proof that if we had protected the right of the minority to reserve its differing opinions, it could have been "easier for the party to understand truth."

To sum up, normal inner-party life should insure lively ideological activities and the uniformity of action. The party's discipline is a means to recognize the nonidentity of ideology and to insure the uniformity of action. Ideological identity must be achieved through discussions, criticism and self-criticism, persuasion and education. Attempts to guarantee ideological unity through coercion can at best maintain a facade of "unity" but it will one day crumble and ideological chaos will be exposed. A state of ideological chaos emerged after the smashing of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the evil consequences of past attempts to achieve "unity" by coercion. [paragraph continues]

Lenin said: "We have more than once defined in principle the meaning and concept of the proletarian political party's discipline. Uniformity of action, freedom to hold discussions and to criticize--this is the definition we have established. The democratic political parties of advanced classes must only enforce this kind of discipline." Without uniformity of action, the party can achieve nothing, nor can it make progress. This is easy to understand. However, people often overlook the need to include the "freedom to hold discussions and to criticize" in the definition of discipline despite the fact that Lenin repeatedly pointed it out. If the freedom to hold discussions and to criticize is excluded from the definition of discipline, such discipline ceases to be the kind of "discipline that democratic political parties of advanced classes must enforce." "Therefore, without the freedom to hold discussions and to criticize, the proletariat cannot achieve uniformity of action." (Lenin: Complete Works, Vol 11, p 301-302) Naturally, discussions and criticisms about different issues must be carried out on different occasions and before different audiences. Such discussions and criticisms must be intended for strengthening ideological unity and improving the proletariat and must not be used to downgrade, corrupt or weaken the proletariat. Any action that undermines the uniformity of action constitutes a breach of discipline. Likewise, any action that suppresses the freedom to hold discussions and to criticize is also a breach of discipline. We must recognize the freedom to hold discussions and to criticize, but not freedom of action; we must demand uniformity of action, but must not try to achieve ideological unity by coercive means. Ideological activity and uniformity of action cannot be taken separately. Ideological activity without uniformity of action means anarchism while placing one-sided emphasis on the uniformity of action to the exclusion of ideological activity means enforcing the patriarchal system. If we make a fuss about differing views on ideological matters and remain indifferent to a kind of situation in which everyone does whatever he thinks fit, we will not be able to integrate ideological activity with uniformity of action. The integration of ideological activity with uniformity of action is the prerequisite for the creation of a lively political situation of stability and unity.

EXPERIMENTAL DIRECT LOCAL ELECTIONS COMPLETED

OW210840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA)--Experimental direct elections of deputies to local people's congresses have been held in some 550 counties and city districts in China. They account for twenty percent of the country's counties and city districts.

This is the first time that deputies to the county and city districts people's congresses are being elected directly. Previously this was done only for deputies to people's congresses of communes and towns.

The electoral law adopted in July last year at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress stipulates that such elections are to be held every three years. Most of these units have held local people's congresses at which standing committees of the county people's congresses and county people's governments were elected.

Over 90 percent and in some districts over 98 percent of voters participated. Nation-wide elections at the county level will be held later this year.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR ELIMINATING FACTIONALISM

HK260940 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Commentator's article: "Uphold Party Spirit, Eliminate Factionalism"]

[Text] During the 30 years of turmoil, factionalism stirred up trouble and did all kinds of evil. Our cadres and masses suffered grievously. The 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee adopted the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and presented to the whole party the important issue of upholding party spirit and eliminating factionalism. This is very necessary.

Factionalism was a viper kept by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They made every effort to incite factionalism, organize secret groups, created splits within the party, plotted to usurp the supreme power of the state and party and brought extremely serious disaster to our party and state. With the smashing of the "gang of four," the factionalist setups have disintegrated, the overt factions and cliques have disappeared and the factionalist activities have been dealt serious blows. However, the pernicious influence of factionalism is far from being eliminated. There are still people who advocate factionalism. This is a hidden danger on the path in our new Long March which we must constantly guard against.

Who are advocating factionalism and what are the characteristics of their activities? Since all districts and departments are in different situations, their factionalist activities are carried out in different forms and to different degrees. However, the following characteristics deserve our attention:

1. In places and departments where factionalists have not been dealt serious blows, the remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as well as those who have been ideologically poisoned by the ultraleftist line, are secretly carrying out activities. They are not satisfied with the party's third, fourth and fifth plenary session. Some of them even bitterly hate these plenary sessions. They smear the discussion on practice being the sole criterion of truth as something to "chop down the banner." They regard the reversal of cases in which people have been wronged, misjudged or framed as a practice to "reverse previous correct verdicts." They also label those who implement the two documents on agriculture as people who "advocate revisionism." They desire to see the world plunged into chaos and fear that progress will be made in developing the four modernizations. They always try to spread rumors and occasionally create incidents. Although these people are only a handful, they are very harmful. In areas and departments under their control, they openly "put up resistance and refuse to carry out" the party's line, principles and policies, try to "put off implementing them," or implement them in a wrong way until the whole matter is messed up.

2. Having restored their good names, and once again assumed leading posts, some cadres have also found themselves in the quagmire of factionalism and are unable to adhere to the party's principles. However, they are in the minority. Most leading cadres adhere to the party's principles, and boldly use and promote cadres who oppose and boycott Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and who firmly support the party's ideological and political line. They also correctly implement the party's organizational line. However, some leading cadres are tainted with factionalist ideas. They trust and put in important positions people of bad political behavior and poor qualities, have no genuine learning and talent and are opposed by the masses. They do so because they had once been "protected" by the latter. These leading cadres discriminate against those whose political behavior is good, who have genuine learning and talent and noble qualities and are supported by the masses. [paragraph continues]

They do so because they have been opposed by the latter. Always rallying around these kinds of leading cadres is a number of "confidants" who support and recommend each other, draw in people who belong to the same faction and try to influence the leadership. Assuming the leading posts or being close to the leadership, these comrades are the organizers and protectors of the factionalist activities in a certain area and department. Those who practice factionalism always keep the faction's self-interests in mind and take to heart their personal feelings. They are pragmatic in dealing with the party's line, principles and policies. They carry out those that conform with the faction's self-interests, but refuse to implement those that run counter to the faction's self-interests by combining the soft tactics in dawdling with the hard tactics of procrastinating. In these places, the demarcation line is drawn on the basis of one's own feelings. Cadres are promoted by checking to see if one belongs to the same faction instead of by one's merits. In dealing with mistakes, shortcomings and problems of other factions, they try to find fault and criticize from the higher plane of principle and two-line struggle. In dealing with problems of their own factions, they ignore them, turn big ones into small ones and small ones into none at all. In matters concerning personal interests such as salary readjustment, job assessment and housing distribution they make every effort to give special consideration to those who have close relations with them, but find every excuse to make things difficult for those who are not relations. As a result, people get angry and disputes emerge and the four modernizations are disrupted.

3. A keen factionalist mentality still exists among some party members and people. They still believe in the feudal tenets that "all of them are honored if one is honored" and "all are hurt if one is hurt." In their eyes, factionalism is more important than party spirit, and their factions are dearer to them than the party. Nominally they are not factionalists, but they form factions secretly. When they obtain information, they circulate it within their groups first. During democratic elections, they use their influence to win votes for their men and will not be satisfied unless the latter are elected. They support each other in getting admitted into the party, promoted or obtaining pay raises. Once they succeed, they lose no time in telling each other the good news. They make every effort to prevent those outside their factions from grasping gains. If their obstruction fails, they keep finding fault with others. Such a mentality, like a virus invisible to the naked eye, can spread quickly and become difficult to control.

All these are expressions of factionalism in some districts and units. Most factionalist activities and mentality are hidden and cannot form a nationwide atmosphere. However, we should not treat them lightly. In places where these activities are serious, they have become obstacles on our way forward. Factionalism contaminates the party's body, loosens its organization, slackens its discipline and undermines its centralized and unified leadership. It disrupts the political situation of stability and unity, seriously obstructs the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and seriously dampens the people's enthusiasm for building socialism. Therefore, to eradicate factionalism is a very urgent task for the whole party, particularly those local party organizations in which factionalists are comparatively active.

Our party is composed of advanced elements of the proletariat. It is a militant collective struggling for the liberation of the proletariat and the whole of mankind. Therefore, party members must place the party's interests above everything and persist in the party's unity and solidarity. All kinds of factionalist activities are incompatible with the party spirit of the proletariat. As far as class origin is concerned, factionalism is a reflection of the guild mentality of feudal classes and small producers within the party. [paragraph continues]

Of all the countries in the world, China has the longest history of feudal society and was once full of small producers. During the feudal era, the landlords constantly took advantage of their relationship with relatives, friends, fellow townsmen, students, teachers, schoolmates, colleagues, subordinates and superiors to consolidate and enhance their political positions and to grab more economic gains. They exchanged information and helped and supported each other. They particularly needed to depend on those who were politically and economically strong in order to be able to exclude outsiders instead of being excluded themselves, they thus formed exclusive factions. There were "cliques" in history which today we call factions. Relationships within the cliques were feudal relationships of attaching oneself to powerful people. This was an inevitable product of the economic and political systems of feudal society. Despite the restrictions imposed by emperors, struggles among cliques often occurred in history. Even the emperors, the highest authorities of landlords, sighed: "It is easy to eliminate warlord regimes in Heshuo, but it is difficult to eliminate cliques in the imperial court." Small producers did not have the strength to protect themselves because of their weak finances and backward production methods. They often formed exclusive organizations such as regional guilds or trade associations to protect their economic interests or to prevent annexation by others. The influence of long feudal rule and the traditional mentality of small producers are the historical origin and social background of factional activities. We must fully understand that it will be an arduous struggle to eliminate factionalism. We must conduct it thoroughly and make a success of it.

To solve the problem of factionalism, we should primarily strengthen ideological and political education. At present, the whole party is implementing "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and discussing the revised draft of the party constitution. In the course of implementing the "guiding principles" and discussing the revision, we should particularly emphasize ideological education on strengthening the party's unity and democratic centralism and enhancing our sense of organization and discipline. The party organizations at all levels and all party members should respond to the appeal issued by the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee to seriously check their work and work style against the "guiding principles," carry forward their achievements and overcome their shortcomings. Those who have violated the rules of the guiding principles must quickly and earnestly correct their mistakes. Certain party organizations and party members must completely correct the mistakes of lacking a sense of organization and discipline, continuing factionalist activities and going their own way. This demand is especially important to those leading cadres who are involved in factionalism. Leading party cadres at all levels must set an example in persistently displaying party spirit and eradicating factionalism. It is easier to solve the problem of factionalism if leading cadres have eradicated factionalism among themselves.

There are a few remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who persist in their factionalist stand and some cadres who adhere to factionalism and fail to mend their ways in spite of repeated education. We should take necessary organizational measures to sternly deal with them. In places where factionalism is serious, party organizations at higher levels should assign capable, selfless cadres who have a strong sense of party spirit and good work style to conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking investigations. Necessary readjustments should be made to leading groups there. When we readjust a leading group and select and train the successors, we must select cadres who persistently display the party's spirit and repudiate factionalism. We should never let factionalists exploit any loopholes.

During the 10 years of calamity, most cadres and masses resolutely opposed Lin Biao and the "gang of four" instead of following them. These comrades should continue to play an active role in eliminating factionalism. We must adopt a correct attitude toward ourselves and absolutely not think that we are always right. We must treat all people equally, including those who have opposed us. We must act according to the party's principle and be united and look forward.

We believe that so long as the whole party makes unremitting efforts to conduct the struggle, we will be able to check and eliminate factionalism. We will have a more militant Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party which can unite the broad masses of people to march forward.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES MARX ON 'UNINTERRUPTED REVOLUTION'

HK260406 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Xin Zhongqin and Xue Hanwei: "How Can One Interpret 'Socialism Means Declaration of Uninterrupted Revolution'"]

[Text] The following viewpoint is prevalent in our theoretical circles: some people think that Marx regarded the development of a socialist society as a process of uninterrupted revolution, because he once said: "This socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution." Such a viewpoint is open to question.

The above-mentioned quotation is cited from Marx's "The Class Struggle in France, 1848 to 1850." Everyone knows that at that time Marx had not divided communist society into two stages. He explicitly raised the theory of dividing communist society into two stages only in his "Critique of the Gotha Program" written in 1875. Marx never used the word socialism to represent the elementary stage of communism in his "Critique of the Gotha Program" and in other articles. Therefore, to regard the above-quoted term "socialism" as referring to today's socialist society does not conform to Marx's original ideas.

Can we draw the conclusion from Marx's inference about uninterrupted revolution that socialism is a process of uninterrupted revolution? First of all, let us check the inference itself. Marx and Engels applied the concept of uninterrupted revolution to the following two cases. First, they applied the concept to the bourgeois revolution. Marx maintained that the French Revolution was a thoroughgoing revolution, because it was an uninterrupted one. In the process of this revolution, the big bourgeoisie and the Girondists who represented the industrial and commercial bourgeoisie were overthrown one after another and the dictatorship of the Jacobins was established. This was the achievement of the bourgeoisie revolution. Talking about Marat, a famous leader of the Jacobins, Engels said: "He, like us, did not want the revolution declared finished but continuing in permanence." (Marx and Engels: Selected Works, "Marx and the Neue Rheinische Zeitung," Vol 2, p 334)

Second, he applied the concept to the process of carrying the democratic revolution forward to the end and turning it into a socialist revolution. Marx and Engels held that the differences between the proletarian political parties and the petty bourgeois democrats lay in whether the democratic revolution should be carried through to victory and turned into a socialist revolution which would lead to the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship. In 1850, Engels pointed out in his "The Class Struggles in France, 1848 to 1850": "This socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution and the class dictatorship of the proletariat." (Marx and Engels: Selected Works, Vol 2, p 223) [paragraph continues]

Marx and Engels explicitly explained again in the same year the meaning of the uninterrupted revolution in "Address of the Central Committee to Communist League," saying: "While the democratic petty bourgeois wish to bring the revolution to a conclusion as quickly as possible, and with the achievement, at most, of the above demands, it is our interest and our task to make the revolution permanent, until all more or less possessing classes have been forced out of their position of dominance, until the proletariat has conquered state power, and the association of proletarians, not only in one country but in all the dominant countries of the world, has advanced so far that competition among the proletarians of these countries has ceased and that at least the decisive productive forces are concentrated in the hands of the proletarians." (Marx and Engels: Selected Works, Vol 1, p 110) The battle cry of the proletariat must be: The revolution is permanence. (ibid. p 117)

From the above-quoted passage from Marx and Engels we may derive the following conclusions:

1. Both Marx and Engels always applied the concept of uninterrupted revolution to the process of carrying the democratic revolution forward through to the end and turning democratic revolution into socialist revolution. They never used the concept to deal with other cases. Lenin used the concept the same way. In 1905 he said: "The democratic revolution will immediately pass over to the socialist revolution. This transition will be carried out in accordance with our strength and the strength of the conscious and well-organized proletariat. We maintain that revolution should be carried on without interruption and we should never give it up halfway." (Lenin: Selected Works, Vol 1, p 634) Stalin also pointed out: "The revolutionary ideas of turning the bourgeois democratic revolution into the socialist revolution are the ideas of carrying on the revolution without interruption." ("Problems of Leninism," p 126)
2. The uninterrupted revolution advocated by Marx and Engels should have an end. In the first sense, the revolution came to an end when the tasks of the bourgeois revolution were accomplished. In the second sense, the revolution should come to an end only after the realization of the four "untils" mentioned in "Address of the Central Committee to Communist League." Therefore, those who regard Marx's theory on the development of the socialist society as the process of uninterrupted revolution will never find any evidence in the works of Marx and Engels to support their arguments.

Some other comrades maintain that in socialist society, once the old contradictions have been solved, new ones will arise. They wrongly put their theory of uninterrupted revolution on such a basis. This idea departs from the original concept of Marx and Engels concerning uninterrupted revolution.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON WAYS TO DEVELOP HEAVY INDUSTRY

HK250930 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Heavy Industry Depends on Tapping Potentials"]

[Text] In economic construction, we have been talking about arranging the priorities in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry over the past years. However, we have actually been arranging the priorities in the order of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. As a result, we have squeezed out agriculture and light industry and have not successfully developed heavy industry. It seems that there have been problems in our understanding and implementation of the slogan of giving priority to the development of heavy industry. [paragraph continues]

If we accept the lessons from past experience, we will not maintain a high accumulation rate and greatly increase investments. Then, what should we depend on for properly developing heavy industry? With regard to most departments of heavy industry, we should primarily depend on tapping potentials, we talk about tapping potentials in a broad sense. We mean technological reform and transformation to tap production potentials. We do not mean that investments should not be made in any heavy industry. However, the state should invest more in the weak links of heavy industry such as energy, communications and construction materials.

We should not think of claiming more investments, importing equipment, building new factories and launching major projects once we mention the four modernizations. After the construction work over the past 30 years, we have laid down a heavy industry foundation of considerable scale and established hundreds of thousands of industrial enterprises. To achieve the four modernizations, we must proceed from this reality, fully use this foundation and develop the potentials of the enterprises through technological reform and transformation. This is the only correct method to achieve modernization in the Chinese way.

The existing enterprises must assume two tasks. They must provide the material conditions such as funds, equipment and raw materials for the four modernizations. In this sense, they play the role of old hens which must continuously lay eggs and hatch chickens. They must also engage in equipment renewal and technological transformation. In this sense, they play the role of eggs which will become chickens and then hens. They must march toward modernization. These two tasks cannot be accomplished without tapping production potential through technological reform and transformation. In the future, when the existing enterprises provide more material conditions such as funds, equipment and raw materials for the four modernizations and when these enterprises achieve more in equipment renewal and technological transformation, the four modernizations will be realized faster.

Tapping the production potentials of the enterprises through technological reform and transformation has been our consistent principle in economic construction. Under the guidance of this principle, old factories have achieved remarkable results in "tapping production potentials through technological reform and transformation." Many enterprises have used their limited financial and material resources to expand production capabilities several times over in relation to the original foundation. The consumption of fuel, power supply and raw materials has gone down by a big margin. The quality of products has improved, varieties have increased and profits handed over to the higher authorities have doubled and redoubled. They have made great contributions to expanding socialist reproduction. This is one side of the picture. However, there are some comrades who have lopsided thinking. They pay attention to building new factories instead of tapping production potentials through technological reform and transformation. They think that it is impossible to expand reproduction without building new factories. In fact, we can achieve better results in expanding reproduction by putting in less effort if we tap the potentials of the old enterprises through technological reform and transformation instead of building new factories. Since they do not have a correct understanding on this problem, they cannot persist in the principle of "production before capital construction and tapping potentials before building new factories." They also cannot give priority to considering and making arrangements for tapping production potentials through technological reform and transformation. They even use the manpower, material and financial resources that were to be used for simple reproduction on capital construction of new enterprises. This is one of the reasons why our economy cannot be developed fast and production cannot be improved.

We must take full account of the potentials of heavy industry as well as other industries. One of the most obvious potentials is the enthusiasm of the staff and workers, which has long been restricted by "leftist" policies and a system which has been too rigid. To tap this potential, we need not increase investments. So long as we correct the "leftist" policies and reform our economic system, we will be able to tap the potentials which have not been mobilized for several years. In the past, no one was concerned about or held responsible for the grave losses of economic units caused by unified income and expenses. When the self-determination rights of enterprises have been expanded in some selected units, the enthusiasm of operators and producers has been mobilized; production, income and profits have been increased and waste has been reduced. The economic results have been remarkable.

Most products of heavy industry are means of production. In the past, means of production could not enter the market. Therefore, production and marketing were disconnected. Factories carried on routine production, disregarding the needs of the market. Supply departments engaged in routine procurement and materials were kept in stock for long periods. The aim of production was not clear. Factory leaders took charge of production and ignored marketing. They grasped administration and neglected management. From now on, factories must organize production according to the needs of the market and hold themselves responsible to the consumers. Factories must stress the importance of management and their leaders must take charge of management. So long as the current heavy industry enterprises genuinely make clear their aims of production and improve their administration and management, they will tap great potentials in machinery, equipment and technological capabilities.

We must pay attention to three things in tapping the potentials of technological transformation and renewal of equipment of existing enterprises. First, in formulating an economical, rational and practicable plan for "tapping production potentials through technological reform and transformation," we must proceed from the direction of production and actual conditions of our enterprises. We must aim at solving problems concerning technology and equipment of factories on the basis of the plans of our own district and our own trade. Second, in "tapping production potentials through technological reform and transformation," we must earnestly implement the spirit of readjustment, practice division of labor, develop the good points of our own factories and insure that our products meet the needs of the market. We must not increase the consumption of fuel, power supply and raw materials, engage in duplicate production or make our factories "big and complete" or "small and complete." Third, we must stress economic results, spend less money, shorten construction cycles and achieve more profits and better results. We must "tap production potentials through technological reform and transformation" in the order of importance and urgency determined by overall planning and the principle of doing easy things before difficult ones.

Our economic construction is improving. If we say that the ultraleftist pernicious influence on the agricultural front has been eliminated, such influence must be seriously and earnestly eliminated in the areas of industry, commerce and finance. To do a good job of economic construction and tap potentials of heavy industry, we must sum up the experiences and lessons we have gained over 30 years, continue to criticize the ultraleftist ideology and emancipate our thinking. Once we make a success of this job, the whole situation will be enlivened.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES STUDYING SOCIALIST ECONOMIC LAW

HK251111 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by Wu Zhenkun and Tan Huazhe: "Do Things According to the Basic Socialist Economic Law"]

[Text] In reforming management systems, readjusting economic structures or in formulating long-term plans, we must proceed from our national conditions, do things according to the objective economic law and pay special attention to meeting the needs of the basic socialist economic law. Therefore, at present, conscientiously studying the basic socialist economic law and the ways to apply it in our economic construction is of very important significance.

Socialist Production Is Only Aimed at Satisfying the People's Material and Cultural Needs

The basic socialist economic law includes two aspects, namely, the aim of production in society and the measures to achieve this aim. To do things in accordance with the basic economic law, we must first gain a clear idea of the aim of socialist production.

In his book "The Soviet Socialist Economic Problems," Stalin theoretically summed up the Soviet Union's more than 30 years of experiences and problems in economic construction and clearly formulated the basic socialist economic law as a scientific category for the first time. This was Stalin's great contribution to Marxist political economics.

In discussing the basic socialist economic law, Stalin put forward two formulations concerning the aim of socialist production: 1) "people and their needs, namely, satisfying the people's material and cultural needs" and 2) "satisfy the whole society's ever increasing material and cultural needs to the maximum." According to Stalin, satisfying the whole society's needs means satisfying the people and their needs. We can clearly see this point from his criticism of Yaro Shenko. Generally speaking, the social needs which we always stress not only include the people's material and cultural needs but also the need for simple reproduction, reproduction on an extended scale, state administrative management, consolidating our national defense and many other needs. All these items are very important and indispensable. However, the aim of socialist production can only satisfy the people's material and cultural needs.

For a long time there have been all sorts of formulations concerning the aim of socialist production. Of them, there are two most representative ones. It is necessary to clearly discuss these formulations.

According to one formulation, socialist production is aimed at serving the revolution. At first glance, this formulation seems to be above criticism. In fact, this is a specious concept, because this formulation regards revolution as the aim of socialist production. In the past, we did indeed use the slogan "production is aimed at serving the revolution" to mobilize the masses to promote production, thus achieving marked success. However, what is the purpose in making the revolution? What are the purposes in building socialism and communism? Are they not just aimed at enabling the people to lead a most happy life? Therefore, revolution is also a means and not an end. (Only in a certain sense can a revolution be described as an end.) We are not criticizing the slogans "farming is aimed at serving the revolution," "working is aimed at serving the revolution" and others. The question is how to formulate the aim of production in society from a scientific angle. It is true that some slogans played certain positive roles in everyday life. However, judging from the scientific angle, such slogans are not strict. The purpose in discussing this issue is to draw distinctions in terms of theory so as to have something to adhere to in our practical work.

According to another formulation, defining the aim of production is the responsibility of leading organs and planning departments, and enterprises are only responsible for "promoting production to fulfill plans." Although this formulation is rather reasonable upon first hearing, in fact, it is not so. Socialist economy is a planned economy in the sense that the state transmits plans to lower levels and that enterprises must strive to fulfill such plans. If such plans have defects and depart from the aim of socialist production, enterprises are blameless. This shows that our leading economic organs have an extremely grave responsibility and that our economic plans must fulfill as far as possible the requirements set by the basic economic law and have fewer mistakes. However, this does not mean that enterprises and producers may pay no attention to the aim of socialist production. They not only have to pay attention to it but also have to firmly cultivate a sense of responsibility to the aim of socialist production. Without such a sense of responsibility, even if all state plans fulfill the requirements set by the basic economic law, enterprises will consciously or unconsciously deviate from the aim of socialist production. All branches of the economy and all economic personnel must carry out their economic activities under the guidance of a sense of responsibility to the aim of socialist production, actively promote production, strive to supply as far as possible more products of excellent quality with reasonable prices to the people, offer high quality service to the people and strive to turn our economy into one that works for the well-being of all the people.

Regard Satisfying the People's Material and Cultural Needs as the Starting Point and End Result of Our Economic Construction

We must unflinchingly regard satisfying the people's material and cultural needs as the basic guiding ideology of our socialist building and as the starting point and end result of our economic construction.

Since the founding the PRC 30 years ago, we have accumulated both positive and negative experiences in handling the relations between economic construction and the people's livelihood: When we cared for the people's livelihood, there was a rapid development of the economy; when we did not care for the people's livelihood, the development of the economy slowed or even stagnated and retrogressed. We should attach major importance to these historical experiences.

It is worthwhile to conscientiously understand the following passage from Comrade Chen Yun's talk on the relations between economic construction and the people's livelihood: The population of our country is over 900 million. Over 80 percent of the Chinese people are rural. We must enable them to have enough food and clothing and to have new improvements in their living standards every year. We should make arrangements for our country's construction and economic life on this basis. The peasants are the main aspect of the matter. If we do well in making arrangements for them, we shall have general stability in China. If we do not successfully make such arrangements, we shall have instability. During the initial postliberation period, it was first said that there was enough food and clothing for the people, but later that there were shortages of food and clothing. At present, it is still said that there is enough food and clothing for the people. However, we must have new improvements in supplying food and clothing to the people every year. We should formulate the state's current and long-term plans on this basis. This passage from Comrade Chen Yun's talk was an important summation of the past 30 years of handling of the relations between economic construction and the people's livelihood. This passage stressed a central idea: arrangements for state construction should be made on the basis of successfully making arrangements for the people's livelihood. Moreover, new improvements must be made in the people's livelihood every year. We may say that this is our guiding principle for handling the relations between economic construction and the people's livelihood.

Does this passage of Comrade Chen Yun's talk contradict the guiding principle of gradually improving the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production? No, there is no such contradiction. They are identical. They are two issues which have both connections and differences. The differences are: Making arrangements for the people's livelihood prior to making arrangements for economic construction is stressing the sequence in making arrangements for economic plans; gradually improving the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production is stressing the relations between production and livelihood. In making arrangements for economic plans, we certainly should follow the guiding principle of gradually improving the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production. This guiding principle contains three implications: 1) The development of production is the foundation and condition for improving the people's livelihood. 2) The range of any improvement in the people's livelihood must keep in step with the development of production. In other words, any improvement in the people's livelihood must be under and not above the range of the development of production. 3) Developing production is the means and gradually improving the people's livelihood is the end. Therefore, we must not depart from the development of production to stress the improvement in the people's livelihood. If we really do so, there will be no foundation for improving the people's livelihood, and such an improvement will be an impossibility. However, the implementation of this guiding principle does not mean that in making arrangements for national economic plans, problems in the people's livelihood can be approached only after arrangements for production and construction have been successfully made. In a certain period, say it was an annual income, how are we to distribute and make use of this annual income? There are two methods. One is that we first make arrangements for production and construction and then for the people's livelihood. According to our previous experiences and lessons, this kind of method always neglects and squeezes out the people's livelihood. Another method is what Comrade Chen Yun has stressed, that arrangements for economic construction should be made on the basis of giving first priority to making arrangements for the people's livelihood. This kind of reversal of the sequence in plans and arrangements does not mean spending all the national income on consumption goods for the people nor does it mean "dividing up everything and eating up everything." In fact, it means that we should proceed from the people's consumption, make arrangements for economic construction on the basis of successfully making arrangements for the people's consumption and act according to our financial capability. By doing so we can successfully give consideration to both the state's economic construction and the people's livelihood.

Correctly handling the relations between economic construction and the people's livelihood is in fact aimed at correctly handling the relations between accumulation and consumption. This is because accumulation is primarily for economic construction and consumption is primarily for the people's livelihood. In handling the relations between accumulation and consumption, we must proceed from the realities that the population of our country is over 900 million and that our people's living standard is relatively low, and show overall consideration and make all-round arrangements for both the state's construction and the people's livelihood.

To show overall consideration and make all-round arrangements means giving consideration to both the state's construction and the people's livelihood. We must not give consideration to just one of them, because it is wrong to do so. From 1959 to 1960, the accumulation rate reached about 40 percent. The average accumulation rate from 1970 to 1978 was only over 31 percent. The 1978 accumulation rate reached 36.6 percent. These figures showed that accumulation had been too high and consumption too low.

Moreover, with regard to the distribution of accumulated funds, the great majority of the funds were used for productive accumulation, with funds in very small amounts being used for nonproductive accumulation. With regard to the distribution of productive accumulations, too many productive accumulations had been spent on heavy industry and too few on agriculture and light industry. With regard to the internal branches of heavy industry, the greatest investment had been made in the metallurgical industry. The previous years of excessively high accumulations, improper orientation of distributing accumulations and very poor economic results have produced serious adverse effects on improving the people's livelihood, thus causing the lopsided development of the economic structure.

An important reason for the emergence of this kind of situation is that we have failed to successfully handle the relations between the long-term and immediate interests of the people. Making overall plans, taking all factors into consideration and making rational arrangements are the guiding principles for handling the relations between immediate and long-term interests. Generally speaking, it is correct to say that immediate interests should be subordinated to long-term ones, because long-term ones are the people's basic interests. We must continue to uphold this point. However, we must not set "submission" against "taking all factors into consideration." It seems that once "submission" is stressed, one may forget "taking all factors into consideration." Over the previous years, we have kept making the mistake of demanding "submission" but forgetting "taking all factors into consideration" and the mistake of overemphasizing long-term interests and failing to successfully give consideration to the people's immediate interests. To successfully handle the relations between immediate and long-term interests, it is very important that we have a proper accumulation rate. It is relatively appropriate at present and for quite some time to come that accumulation should account for about 25 percent of the national income.

Uphold the Unity of Ends and "Means"

Satisfying the people's needs is the aim of socialist production. If we depart from this aim to go in for production, this kind of production, as Stalin said, "will fail and die out." On the other hand, a continuous development and perfection of socialist production is the prerequisite and condition for satisfying the people's needs. If we deviate from the development of production to stress satisfying the people's needs, we are drawing cakes to allay hunger and are simply daydreaming. So, the end and the "means" depend on each other. To do things according to basic economic law, we must successfully achieve a unity of the ends and the "means." If we artificially isolate the ends from the "means" and stress one aspect but ignore the other, we are not in accord with the demands of basic economic law.

The process of the intergration of the end and the "means" is the process of the effect produced by the basic socialist economic law. In fact, this is also the process of the motion of the contradiction between socialist social production and socialist social needs. Under socialist conditions, the people's needs are ever increasing, with the contradiction between the production and the needs existing from beginning to end. The only method to continuously satisfy the needs of the people and resolve the contradiction between production and needs is to energetically develop productive forces and steadily perfect the "means" to achieve the aim of socialist production.

How are we to perfect the "means?" At the present stage, we must realize the four modernizations. To do so, we must strive to establish an economic structure which is suited to the characteristics of our country, most advantageous to achieving the aim of socialist production and able to guarantee a fine circle of economic activities.

China is a big country with over 900 million people. The rural population accounts for over 80 percent of the total population. Food and clothing are very big problems. We should proceed from these conditions and establish a light production structure which takes agriculture as the foundation, gives full play to light industry and promotes a coordinated development of agriculture, light and heavy industries.

China is a country with a vast territory. This country extends across the frigid, temperate and tropical zones. There are great differences between the natural conditions of various areas and each has its own characteristics. In carrying out economic construction, all areas should promote their strong points, avoid their weak ones, give full play to their superior parts and help supply one another's needs throughout the country. All areas should proceed from reality and establish their own major industrial departments and enterprises which conform to their local characteristics and can achieve the best economic results. Judging from the situation of the whole country, to enter international markets we must give full play to our superior parts such as abundant labor forces, low wages and rich natural resources, develop more labor-intensive industries which accommodate more labor forces and develop less capital (technology)-intensive industries which require a huge amount of funds.

Our country has an abundant labor force but few funds. Technically speaking, it is impossible for all trades to be equipped with most advanced techniques. We must attach importance to developing the best results of those applicable techniques which are obtainable under our country's conditions. At present and for quite a long time to come, we still have to allow the coexistence of mechanization, semimechanization and manual operations.

To energetically develop productive forces, we must readjust certain links of production relations and the superstructure which do not suit the needs of the development of productive forces. In this respect, the current major task is to successfully reform the economic management system and enliven the whole national economy with preparations and plans.

The basic socialist economic law stipulates the basic task for socialist construction and the basic course of the development of socialist economy, thus deeply reflecting the characteristics and superiority of the socialist system. We must abide by the basic socialist economic law, quicken the pace of realizing the four modernizations and enable the people's livelihood to become more prosperous day by day.

RADIO REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF PLA HOSPITAL UNIT

OW271120 [Editorial Report] The following report on activities of Chinese People's Liberation Army units was monitored from PRC media:

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 21 June reports that a surgeon of the PLA 104 hospital does not seek a good assignment by "getting in through the backdoor".

MINISTRY TO INTRODUCE NEW POSTAL CODE SYSTEM

OW261429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun--The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has already decided to implement "the postal code" system throughout the country, beginning 1 July 1980. The ministry said that the implementation of the new system needs active cooperation from senders throughout the whole country. Beginning 1 July, in addition to clearly writing addresses in Chinese, senders should fill in codes of the zones in which addresses of senders and addressees are at fixed places on standard envelopes.

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It is said that postal offices at all localities in the country already have prepared code books for customers' consultation. The code is in Arabic numerals edited according to a certain system designed to represent postal offices and delivery zones. Its advantage is to facilitate mechanization and automation of postal communications. It is also said that about 40 countries and regions in the world already have adopted such a system.

Postal Official Interviewed

OW261430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0335 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Jun--The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has decided that beginning 1 July this year, a postal code system will be implemented throughout the nation. A responsible person of the Directorate-General of Posts of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications was recently interviewed by reporters of RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and answered questions concerning the postal code system.

Question: What is a postal code system, and how was China's postal code system formulated?

Answer: A postal code is a group of Arabic numerals to denote the post office and the area of delivery. At present over 40 countries and areas have implemented postal code systems. China's postal code system was formulated by absorbing foreign experiences and in accordance with our country's geographical and communications conditions and its administrative divisions.

Question: Why is it necessary to implement a postal code system?

Answer: Since the founding of the republic and the development of our national construction, our posts and telecommunications tasks have become heavier daily, and postal matters have increased dozens of times. Yet the processing and handling of postal matters still basically relies on complicated manual operations and heavy manual labor. Its efficiency is low, its speed is slow and it requires a great deal of manual labor.

To speed up mail delivery and raise the quality of communications, it is necessary to mechanize and automate postal communications step by step in a well-planned way. But the primary condition for effecting this improvement is the implementation of a postal code system.

CORRECTION TO YE JIANYING CONCLUDES JIANGSU TOUR

Please make the following correction to the item subtitled "Concludes Jiangsu Tour," in the National Affairs section of the 25 June People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 3, paragraph 2, line 2, make read...and Du Ping, political commissar of...

BRIEFS

WORLD ECONOMIC REPORT PUBLISHED--Shanghai, 26 Jun--A fortnightly newspaper focusing on international economic affairs, WORLD ECONOMIC REPORT, began publication recently in Shanghai. The paper, distributed throughout China, carries listings from world financial markets and news on world market conditions. It also runs special columns, including "Enterprise Management", world economy reviews, "International Finance" and "International Trade". The paper is compiled jointly by the China World Economic Society and the World Economic Research Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences of Shanghai. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 26 Jun 80 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

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NANJING POLITICAL COMMISSAR VISITS ANHUI MILITARY DISTRICT

OW260545 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] On 20 June, Comrade Guo Linxiang, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, who was on an inspection tour of the Anhui Provincial Military District, said: Retired cadres should be treated and taken care of the same way as cadres in active service. It is wrong to say that retirement of veteran cadres means getting them out of the way. This was what Comrade Guo Linxiang said to Yu Guangmao, commander; Liu Yaozong, political commissar; and comrades of the leading organs of the Anhui Provincial Military District when he called on all the retired cadres at the No 3 Cadres Rest Home of the provincial military district.

During the visit, when Comrade Guo Linxiang (praised) the retired cadres at this rest home for their unity and healthy spirit. He happily encouraged them to remain the way they are, be united, pay attention to their health, spend their remaining years in peace and, as far as they are able to, persist in studying. Guo Linxiang sincerely said: People get old, but their thinking must not. Only by studying well can one keep pace with the new situation.

All the retired cadres at the rest home were very happy Political Commissar Guo Linxiang found time to call on them despite his heavy work load. They said with feeling: The organization has created such good rest conditions for us and the leadership is showing such care for us. We must help each other, strengthen unity, help the party overcome difficulties instead of adding to its problems, retire contentedly, spend our remaining years in happiness and show our gratitude for the solicitude of the organization with concrete actions.

During the visit, Political Commissar Guo Linxiang also asked the staff of the cadres rest home to do their jobs well and show a profound proletarian feeling for the veteran cadres. He said: Without the leadership of the party and Chairman Mao, without the hard struggle of hundreds of thousands of revolutionary martyrs and these old comrades, we could not be what we are today. If we fail to pay attention to the old comrades and take good care of them, it will mean that we are forgetting our origin and neglecting our duty.

JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT DISCUSSES MILITIA POLITICAL WORK

HK200531 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Jiangxi Military District recently held a symposium on political work for the militia. The meeting first conveyed and studied Comrade Hua Guofeng's important speech at the All-PLA Political Work Conference and held discussions in connection with the actual situation. The meeting unanimously held: Since the gang of four were smashed, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the general situation of political work in the militia has been good. Notable achievements have been scored. Following the shift in the party's work focus, militia work faces many new situations and problems. Through carrying out effective political work, the organizations at all levels have worked hard to grasp party building and to grasp education and struggle in promoting proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology, thus insuring implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. Everyone understands from practice that in the new historical period of building the four modernizations, political work remains the life-line of militia work. Both now and in future, political work for the militia can only be strengthened and cannot be weakened.

The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences in doing a good job of political work for the militia in the new historical period. The main experiences are as follows:

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1. The militia is a mass armed organization under party leadership which is not divorced from production. Political work for the militia must first be centered on building the four modernizations and to give full play to the role of the militia as a vital force in production.
2. To do a good job of political education for the militia in the new historical conditions, it is necessary to rely on the unified all-round arrangements with the departments concerned, and insure that militia education [words indistinct].
3. It is necessary to insure that political and ideological work for the militia penetrates into production, training, duties and management [words indistinct].
4. Continuing to launch activities to create progressive units in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects remains a good form of putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects in the new situation. It is a good method of insuring the all-round strengthening of militia building.

ZHEJIANG CONVENES PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF WRITERS, ARTISTS

OW200622 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Second Zhejiang Provincial Congress of Writers and Artists ceremoniously opened on the morning of 20 June at Hangzhou's Great Hall of the People. Some 800 outstanding writers and artists from all parts of the province are attending this grand meeting, signifying their unprecedented unity. Tie Ying, Chen Zuolin, Guan Junting, Xue Ju, Mou Hanqing, Jiang Baodi, Wang Jiayang, Zhai Xiwu, Wang Boping, Liu Dan, Li Lanyan, Tang Yuanbing and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial People's Government attended the opening ceremony. Also present were responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC Committee and other departments concerned. Comrade Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered an important speech on ways to promote literary and artistic works and to train writers and artists in Zhejiang.

Tie Ying Speaks

OW211131 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Jun 80

["Excerpts" of Zhejiang First Secretary Tie Ying's 20 June speech at the Second Provincial Congress of Writers and Artists in Hangzhou]

[Text] The Second Zhejiang Provincial Congress of Writers and Artists has victoriously opened while people throughout the province, full of confidence, are marching courageously toward the four modernizations. This is an important event for literary and art circles and people in Zhejiang. The congress is being held to implement the guidelines of the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists, to sum up both positive and negative experiences of the last 31 years in Zhejiang's literary and art work, to emancipate our minds and to strive to make socialist literature and art prosper and to train a huge contingent of writers and artists.

As the superstructure, literature and art are a component of the great cause of the proletariat and an indispensable front in the cause of building socialism. To build a strong, modern socialist country, it is not only necessary to build a highly developed material civilization but also to build a highly developed spiritual socialist civilization. It is essential to overcome the idea of neglecting or despising literary and art work.

Since the downfall of the criminal gang of four, our party, state and nation have advanced from darkness toward light, and our literary and art work has been revived. Today, the literary arena in Zhejiang is full of life and vitality, and its situation can be compared to the return of spring in which flowers bloom and trees and grass grow luxuriantly. Many veteran writers and artists who abandoned their professions for many years have again taken up their pens to write and returned to the stage. A large number of middle-aged and young literary and art workers has been studying diligently, plunging themselves into practice boldly and striving to create literary and art works. A generation of new and veteran literary and art workers has emerged, and literary and artistic creation and performances have become more active than any time in the past.

Of course, while affirming our achievements, we should recognize that our literary and art work is still far from able to enrich the spiritual life of the masses and to meet the needs of the construction for the four modernizations. Therefore, people of our literary and art circles should continue to emancipate their minds, plunge themselves into reality and boldly and freely create literary and art works in order to gradually narrow the gap of meeting the needs of the people and the four modernizations. For literature and art to flourish and to train people in these professions is primarily a bounden and heavy responsibility of comrades of the literary and art circles. Our provincial CCP Committee and party committees at other levels must also shoulder their responsibility, which can be generalized in four words--to help, to guide. To help means to become a new-type gardener and not to become a rough woodcutter. As long as the orientation of literary and art work is correct and as long as the main current of literary and art works is good, nit-picking must be avoided. It is necessary to avoid negating and endlessly criticizing a literary and art work and completely negating its author by seizing upon some of its errors and shortcomings. Still less should we regard a small problem in a literary and art work as a tendency to oppose.

We should seriously learn from our past experiences and lessons and, in the future, we must never again do such things as expanding the antirightist campaign, criticizing the dismissal of Hai Rui and encircling and attacking the three-family villages and the four-family shops. We should say that the era of wrongly labeling and persecuting people ended with the downfall of the gang of four. In the future, if a similar case occurs in any place, it must be resolutely corrected. In short, the lingering fear in the literary and art circles must be eliminated to encourage the bold creation of literary and art works. To help means also to act as a good logistic officer and to be concerned about the working and living conditions of literary and art workers so as to give full play to their wisdom and talents. To guide means to patiently do persuasion work in the face of problems. In guiding literary and art work, we should share weal and woe with literary and art workers, writers, producers and performers and discuss problems with them. Imposing ideas on them and attacking one another must be avoided. Different opinions must be allowed to be aired and maintained. Literary and art comment should appear in newspapers and periodicals, for without comment there will be no progress. However, comments should be sufficiently reasonable and well-founded. Since criticism is allowed, counter criticism should also be permitted. The staging of a theatrical work is not decided by any particular leading comrade, but is determined by the leadership and the masses of literary and art workers after consultation on an equal footing. Only thus can we really implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and fully enhance the enthusiasm of literary and art workers.

The leadership must make literary and art workers realize that they should shoulder a heavy responsibility. Our literature and art must serve the people and socialism. Serving the people is the same as serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the present historical period, serving socialism means mainly serving the four modernizations. Working with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations is the central task of the whole party and the people of the entire country. Our literature and art should reflect the people's great struggle of marching toward the four modernizations, reflect our reality and rich history, help the people to overcome their obstacles in the course of advancing and strengthen their fighting will and confidence. We should point out and criticize what is unhealthy and erroneous, and it is wrong to let things drift.

Well-intentioned, comradely criticism and self-criticism are indispensable in all spheres of work. This is different from persecuting comrades. Offering some warnings and opinions to the literary and art circles and bringing something to their attention is a demonstration of care for and an act of guiding them. We hope that literary and art workers will proceed from the interests of the state and the people, carefully consider the effect of literary and art works on society, consciously uphold the four fundamental principles and serve the people and the construction of the four modernizations in a still better way so that they are worthy of being given the glorious title "spiritual engineers."

Comrade Tie Ying set four goals for the delegates:

1. To make great efforts to make various forms of literary and art creation prosper. Literary and art creation should cover a wide range of themes. Undoubtedly, we should give an important place to the most vivid theme--the people of the entire province working hard with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations. However, we should not be misled by the belief that we can serve the four modernizations only through a direct understanding of the four modernizations. There are many ways in which literature and art can serve the four modernizations. The needs of the spiritual life of the people are many and their love for arts varies. Since the life experiences, strong points and interests of writers and artists are different, they should do their best to serve the four modernizations with their talents. All literary and art works that can give people an education, enlightenment, useful entertainment, a sense of beauty and healthy enjoyment should be given a certain place.

In the field of modern themes, there are many in Zhejiang, such as the project of building Beilun Harbor, the land reclamation projects in Xiaoshan and other areas, advanced communes and production brigades with high outputs and incomes, an all-round economic and cultural development and outstanding scientific research results. In the field of historical themes, Zhejiang can offer many stories of noted personages who loved their country and people and opposed feudalism and imperialism. Efforts should be made to create literary and art works by using these themes. Through literary and art works, we should educate the people to know how to free themselves from the influence of feudalism, bourgeois ideology and the habit of small producers. Different forms should be used to portray these themes. The provincial party committee hopes that many new and better literary and art works will be created in Zhejiang through 1 or 2 years of efforts after the holding of this congress. It particularly hopes that full- and medium-length novels and that good modern and historical plays will be created.

2. To show more the distinctive features of Zhejiang. For example, in the field of drama we should give a new feature to Zhejiang Opera. Zhejiang Opera originated in Zhejiang and is the second largest opera style in the country. If we fail to develop Zhejiang Opera, it means that we have not done our duty.

This is, of course, not to say that other kinds of operas are not important, but emphasis should be placed on developing Zhejiang Opera well while doing a good job of developing other kinds. Zhejiang Opera jointly performed by actors and actresses and that solely performed by actresses should be developed simultaneously. Zhejiang's distinctive features should also be reflected in literature, music, arts and folk literature and art.

3. Literary and art work should make great contributions to educating the younger generation. The younger generation is our future, and success in the four modernizations depends on it. Literary and art workers also have a great responsibility for educating the young because they can greatly influence them by creating literary and artistic works they like. Our literary and art workers should bear the heavy burden of educating the young people well and create more literary and art works for them. They must also create many more literary works liked by children.

4. To eliminate the shackles that obstruct the cultivation of talented persons. The training of literary and art personnel should be given first place. It is necessary to make a further adjustment of the policy of literature and art, eliminate the "theory that only class origin should be taken into account," eradicate the influence resulting from the past criticism of the policies of "three famous" [famous actors and actresses, famous writers and famous directors] and "three highs" [high salaries, high royalties and high awards], and give full play to the professional strong points of literary art workers and to their wisdom and talents. It is necessary to select and train talented literary and art workers and to give both material awards and spiritual encouragement to those who have made outstanding contributions.

The provincial federation of writers and artists should bear the burden of bringing up young literary and art workers and should also encourage veteran literary and art workers to pass on their experiences to young literary and art workers and to help and guide them. Young literary and art workers should also be taught to respect veteran literary and art workers, to study and train assiduously and to strive to surpass their teachers and scale the heights of literature and art.

In conclusion, Comrade Tie Ying called on literary and art workers throughout the province to strengthen unity among themselves, learn from, respect, cooperate and vie with one another; complement each other's needs; create a prosperous situation in which a hundred flowers blossom; vie with each other in beauty; and strive for the common goal of making literature and art prosper.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU WHEAT HARVEST--Because of the early arrival of the intermittent light rain season in the middle and lower reaches of the Zhangjiang River, the ripening of Jiangsu Province's wheat crops had been delayed, creating great difficulties for summer harvesting. However, thanks to the preparations made by the various localities and the round-the-clock harvesting carried out by commune members, Jiangsu completed all wheat harvesting by 16 June. Threshing has also been completed. Since the season of intermittent light rain will continue for another 20 days or so, the various localities should take all measures to prevent rot and mildew from spoiling the harvested wheat. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jun 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG RAPESEED PROCUREMENT--Zhejiang has overfulfilled this year's rapeseed purchasing plan. By 15 June, some 158.66 jin of rapeseed had been procured and stored in state warehouses. The provincial procurement plan was overfulfilled by 15.8 percent. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 80 OW]

XI ZHONGXUN, WU KEHUA WATCH GUANGZHOU SOCCER MATCH

HK220304 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandrin 2330 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Summary] The Guangzhou 1980 international invitation soccer tournament concluded on 21 June, with the West German youth national team defeating China in the final. The closing ceremony was held at the provincial people's stadium. Present at the ceremony and watching the match were Xi Zhongxun, Wu Kehua, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Wu Lengxi, Wang Ning, Huang Jingbo, Liang Weilin, Ye Xuanping, Xiao Ming, Sun Leyi and Luo Pieyuan, responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Guangdong and Guangzhou; and Rong Gaotang and Xu Yinsheng, vice chairmen of the State Physical Culture Commission.

XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS GUANGDONG PRODUCTION, ECONOMY MEETING

HK220346 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] A Guangdong provincial conference on increasing production and practicing economy and increasing income and economizing expenditures in industry and communications concluded in Guangzhou on the morning of 21 June. The conference demanded that the cadres and workers throughout the province resolutely fulfill the province's task of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing incomes and economizing expenditures this year. The conference, which lasted 12 days, conveyed and studied relevant central documents, summed up and exchanged experiences in enlivening the economy since the provincial conference last August on increasing production and practicing economy, and discussed and mapped out this year's tasks of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing incomes and economizing expenditures.

Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and governor, made an important speech. He also held lengthy forums with leading comrades of the prefectures and municipalities and listened to their views. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Vice Governor Liu Tianfu made a speech and also delivered a summation. Wang Huan, director of the provincial Economics Committee, delivered a report on resolutely fulfilling this year's task of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing incomes and economizing expenditures.

The conference demanded that the total value of the province's industrial output show a 6-percent rise this year. The conference held: The key to whether this task can be fulfilled lies in getting a good grasp on work in the second half of the year. The first thing to do is to speed up the development of those products we should concentrate on, bring our strong points into play and avoid weak points, and lay stress on developing light industry, textiles and handicrafts together with electronic products for civilian use. After selecting the products to concentrate on in light of the needs of domestic and foreign markets, we must concentrate overwhelming forces to grasp them.

Secondly, we must base our work on the existing enterprises, tap our potentials and make innovations and improvements. This is the major way to develop industrial production. We must seriously do a good job of tapping potentials and making innovations and improvements in the existing enterprises. The energy problem is the cardinal question in the economy. We must make great efforts to grasp the work of saving energy, strengthen management in an all-round way and use energy rationally.

The conference held: Beginning this year, our province is putting into effect a new financial system. To show the superiority of this new system, and to be able to allocate more finances to developing the province's economic construction at greater speed, we must strive to overfulfill this year's plan for increasing incomes and economizing expenditures.

The conference held: Qingyuan County has provided a good experience in the successful operation of county-run industry, which is of universal significance for promoting the development of industrial production throughout the province. Hence, we must further sum up and promote the experiences of Qingyuan County and further popularize them. The prefectures, municipalities and counties must decide on plans and measures for popularizing Qingyuan's experiences in light of their local conditions, insure rational profit distribution and guarantee the fulfillment of the task of handing profits over to the state. Counties with little industry and few enterprises can also copy the Qingyuan methods and carry out reform of the industrial management system, to reduce the number of management levels and streamline the industrial management structure.

The conference demanded that the province's first group of 100 enterprises in expanding self-management rights and the second group which will start on 1 July become models in doing a good job of production, in straightening out enterprises and strengthening management and in observing financial discipline. The bonuses paid in enterprises must come from proper sources and be paid according to regulations. It is impermissible to pay out bonuses indiscriminately under all sorts of pretexts.

The conference also held discussions on how to harmonize the relations between industry and commerce and between industry and trade; how to actively launch regulation by market mechanism; and how to develop communications and transport. The conference demanded that, on returning to their units, the participants rapidly convey the meeting's spirit to the enterprises.

GUANGDONG MEETING CONVEYS INSTRUCTIONS ON GUANGDONG, FUJIAN

HK230256 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a report meeting on 19 June, attended by over 6,000 people, to convey the important comments of the party Central Committee and State Council on the minutes of the conference on Guangdong and Fujian. The meeting demanded that the party organizations throughout the province resolutely implement the central instructions and lead the cadres and masses to continue to emancipate their minds, eliminate the poison of the ultraleftist line, bring the superior features of the province into full play, actively and steadily carry out reforms of the economic system, truly invigorate the economy, and creatively cut out a path for speeding up the building of the four modernizations, so as to make still greater contributions to the state.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided. Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Wu Lengxi and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee attended. The meeting began with the reading of the important comments of the party Central Committee and State Council on the minutes of the conference on Guangdong and Fujian provinces, together with the conference's minutes. Comrade Liu Tianfu then made a report on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee on how to understand and implement the central instructions.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun delivered a speech, in which he said: This report meeting today is very important. It is a mobilization rally for studying and implementing the minutes of the recent party Central Committee and State Council conference on Guangdong and Fujian provinces. The central instructions are extremely important. Basically, they require that we act in connection with the specific reality of Guangdong, bring into full play the province's superior features, give play to our strong points and avoid our weak points, and speed up the building of the four modernizations. At the same time, the instructions also constitute an important central policy decision on reforming the economic system.

They demand that we go ahead of others in reforming the economic system and gain experiences. We must resolutely implement the central instructions and vigorously speed up economic development in the province. The party committees at all levels must seriously study and extensively publicize the central instructions, adopt really effective measures, and truly succeed in shifting the focus of work throughout the province to implementing the important central instructions on Guangdong and speeding up the building of the four modernizations.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun emphasized: To promote economic construction in Guangdong, we must continue to emancipate our minds. At present, our economy is generally still not lively enough. Of course, there are economic system and policy problems that hinder the truly successful implementation of the central instructions, but the problem of insufficient emancipation of the mind is still more important and must be solved first. We must continue to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We must break through the narrow vision of small production. We must persist in seeking truth from facts and act according to natural and economic laws.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: We will certainly encounter many new situations, problems and difficulties on the road of the new Long March. The leading cadres at all levels must carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, advance to the frontline, study the new situations and solve the new problems. In close connection with the actual situation in their own areas and departments, they must creatively implement the series of principles and policies stipulated by the central authorities and lead the people of the whole province to promote the province's economy as rapidly as possible, to enable the people of the whole province to become rich as soon as possible and make still greater contributions to building the motherland's four modernizations.

In his report, Comrade Liu Tianfu said: Last year, the central authorities approved Guangdong and Fujian provinces' institution of special policies and flexible measures in economic dealings with foreign countries. They recently approved the minutes of a conference on the two provinces. This is an experiment in reforming the economic system. There are four outstanding special features: 1) Quota responsibility is instituted in financial and foreign exchange income; 2) Under the guidance of state plans, suitable regulation by market mechanism should be applied in materials and commerce; 3) Local jurisdiction is expanded in planning, pricing, labor wages, enterprise management and economic dealings with foreign countries; 4) Set up special economic zones on a trial basis, actively absorb overseas Chinese and foreign investments and introduce advanced foreign technology and management experiences. The central instructions pointed out the clear orientation for the province to reform the economic system and are providing us with very great support on many issues. This is very closely related to bringing the province's superior features into full play. We must resolutely implement them.

Comrade Liu Tianfu said: In implementing the central instructions, we must get a concentrated grasp of work in the following five aspects:

1. Readjust the guiding principle for agricultural development and gradually change the economic structure of agriculture. To bring the province's superior features into full play, we must gradually and rationally restructure agriculture while continuing to get a firm grasp on grain production. We must develop more tropical and subtropical industrial crops of various types, and produce more indigenous agricultural and sideline products for export from forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. We must correspondingly develop light industry and other processing industries, to increase economic income.

2. Vigorously develop light industry and handicrafts. Guangdong has a certain foundation in light industry and handicrafts, which produce a relatively complete range of products, including many brand products. Developing light industry and handicrafts is also a superior feature of Guangdong. We must put the development of light industry and handicrafts in an important position.

3. Summon up the greatest determination and concentrate forces to solve the energy problem. The main method is to rely on our own efforts, base our work on the province's own resources, bring the province's superior features into full play, and make full use of water power, oil shale and coal resources. We should regard exploiting the province's own energy resources as primary and reliance on external assistance as secondary, and simultaneously promote exploitation and economy in energy. At present, we should put economic energy utilization in the first place.

4. Solve the weak link of transportation and communications. We must complete the double-tracking of the Hengyang-Guangzhou section of the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway, complete the Sanshui-Maoming line, do a good job of electrifying and improving the Guangzhou-Jiulong line, and build up a fully developed water and land transportation network between Guangzhou and Zhanjiang, Haikou, Shantou and Shaoguan. We must in particular readjust the policies, support the development of water transportation cooperatives, and correspondingly speed up the construction of piers and harbors and road building.

5. Expanding economic dealings with foreign countries is a particularly important aspect in developing the province's superior features, speeding up economic development and accelerating the building of the four modernizations. Work in this aspect must be carried out in connection with readjusting the national economy. While persistently following the principle of unified dealings with foreign countries, we must in foreign trade bring into full play the initiative of different areas and departments for carrying out foreign trade. We must continue to use Overseas Chinese and foreign investment. We must actively promote tourism. We must strive to run the special economic zones well, first laying stress on successfully building the Shenzhen special economic zone.

HENAN LEADER CRITICIZES CADRE ABUSE OF POWERS

HK220826 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] According to HENAN RIBAO, it is necessary to resolutely curb the unhealthy trend of cadres using their powers to forcibly occupy collective farmland and state building land and misappropriate state and collective property to indiscriminately build private houses in county seats. This was seriously pointed out by Comrade Liu Jie, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP Committee in charge of day-to-day affairs and governor, while talking on 17 June to leading comrades of the Nanyang Prefectural CCP Committee, county CCP Committee leaders concerned and peasant masses. At the time, Comrade Liu Jie was carrying out an investigation in the suburban areas of the Xinye County Seat.

While carrying out a recent investigation in the rural areas of southern Henan, Comrade Liu Jie heard that the peasant masses greatly object to the actions of a few cadres in indiscriminately erecting private houses in county seats. While visiting the suburban areas of the Deng and Xinye county seats, he saw that a number of pretty little villas had been newly built on fertile farmland. He got out of his car and asked about this. Peasant masses working in the fields there gathered around. Comrade Liu Jie cordially talked with the peasants and made detailed inquiries about who had erected these houses, how the building site problem had been solved and so on.

The peasants angrily said: These houses were put up by a few people who consider themselves lords over everyone. They used their powers, some forcibly occupying state building land, others occupying production teams' farmland without payment, and still others unscrupulously misappropriating state and collective material and capital. Some houses have been built on roads and by the sides of channels and ditches, causing traffic blocks and cutting road and water transport. The masses objected to this on many occasions, and the county CCP Committee also took active steps, but it has not been possible to solve the problem.

On hearing this, Comrade Liu Jie first expressed his support for the masses' views and encouraged the peasant masses to boldly supervise the cadres' work and work style. He also said to the prefectural and county CCP committee leaders who were there: We cannot tolerate the occurrence of such things after the gang of four have been smashed and especially when we are studying and publicizing the Guiding Principles on Inner-Party Political Life. We must attach a high degree of importance to this issue. He demanded that the prefectural and county CCP committees take resolute action and put a stop to all house construction of this kind. At the same time, it is necessary to organize forces to seriously investigate and find out the facts of the matter. It is necessary to deal seriously with cases of houses being built through making use of personal power to illegally occupy collective farmland and state building land and misappropriate state and collective finances.

The masses supported Comrade Liu Jie's views. The Nanyang Prefectural CCP Committee immediately conveyed these views at a meeting of county CCP Committee first secretaries. The county CCP committees concerned have rapidly carried out investigations. They are resolved to seriously solve this problem on the basis of organizing the cadres to study the guiding principles.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN PLA POLITICAL WORK MEETING

HK230134 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Hunan Military District recently held a political work conference which conveyed and studied the spirit of the All-PLA Political Work Conference and considered and decided on specific measures for strengthening political work. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the military district, spoke at the meeting. Liu Shihong, secretary of the CCP Committee of Hunan Military District and political commissar, delivered a summation. Leading comrades of the military district attended the conference and took part in group discussions. The conference studied problems in the following four aspects, centered on the strengthening and improving party leadership and improving the party's fighting strength:

1. Get a good grasp of education for party members, so that they will understand the duties and rights of party members and how to be a qualified party member.
2. On the basis of education, do a good job of rectifying party work style and discipline.
3. Continue to readjust and manage well the leadership groups at all levels, the provide the organizational guarantee for implementing the party's line, principles and policies.
4. Strengthen the party's political and ideological leadership, and actively launch education in promoting proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology, to maintain the army's glorious proletarian nature.

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GUIZHOU OFFICIALS PUNISHED FOR BIRTH CONTROL FAILURES

OW260559 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (KYODO)--More than 100 party and municipal officials in a Guizhou Province city underwent castration to take the blame for their laxity in enforcing birth control. According to the GUIZHOU DAILY dated June 22 reaching here Wednesday, party officials at Zhiyin City who were supposed to see that couples were not to have more than one child failed to enforce this limit and consequently the rate of natural population increase in the area had become the highest in the province.

When the provincial government criticized the officials, they hastily conducted self-criticism and more than 100 of them underwent vasectomy or tubal ligation in May, the paper said. The mass sterilization prompted more than 1,700 married people to undergo similar surgery in a span of only 40 days, according to the GUIZHOU DAILY.

The strict birth control measures enforced by the Chinese Government have caused some resentment among the farmers. Recently, a group of farmers attacked a party official who tried to force a pregnant woman to undergo abortion, seriously injuring him. A man divorced his wife because she chose abortion against his wish.

SICHUAN FIRST SECRETARY TAN QILONG GIVES PARTY LECTURE

OW210827 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Sichuan people's broadcasting station, Comrade Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, gave a party lecture this afternoon to more than 5,000 party members of the departments directly under the provincial authority. The lecture, entitled "Give Full Play to the Vanguard and Exemplary Role of Communist Party Members and Strive To Increase the Party's Fighting Capacity," was sponsored by the propaganda department of the provincial party committee and the party committee of the departments directly under the provincial authority in accordance with the provincial party committee's guidelines on stepping up education of party members.

XIZANG FRONTIER UNITS URGED TO FOLLOW PARTY INSTRUCTIONS

OW250831 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Led by Political Commissar (Geng Xiaochun), Deputy Commander (Yang Gang) and other leading comrades of the Lhasa Military Subdistrict, several work groups have visited frontier companies stationed in Nyingchi, Mainling and Medog to publicize the party Central Committee's important instructions on the work in Xizang. Keeping in close contact with the actual conditions in each frontier company, the work groups have called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters to better perform the following tasks:

1. Foster the lofty idea of working for the benefit of the Tibetan compatriots, earnestly perform good deeds for the masses, show concern for their suffering, and help them develop production and improve their living standards.
2. Observe the party's policies on nationalities and on mass discipline, forever bear in mind the sole purpose of our army, foster the idea of earnestly cherishing the people and of trusting and relying on the people, and protect the people's property.
3. Foster the lofty idea of settling down in the border region, waging a painstaking struggle to carry out the long-range construction task, and devoting oneself to Xizang Region's socialist construction cause.

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PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

KUNMING PLA COMPANIES PROMOTE IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

HK210737 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Many basic level companies of the Kunming PLA units have launched education in the revolutionary view of life in light of the characteristics of young cadres and fighters to help the young comrades to embrace great revolutionary ideals, spontaneously boycott corruption by the ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and actively make contributions to defending the four modernizations and the border.

The leading cadres and the political organ personnel of the units went down to the basic levels to carry out a serious investigation of the state of mind of young cadres and fighters. They found that many young men had not yet firmly embraced the revolutionary view of life and lacked a clear picture of the great aims of communism. In view of this problem, the CCP committees of some units studied and formulated a trial-point education plan and unified their guiding ideology on education. Many companies have conducted lessons, provided guidance, promoted discussions, held heart-to-heart talks and question-and-answer sessions, and learned from the heroes in order to conduct education in the revolutionary view of life in the companies.

In view of the fact that young cadres and fighters in the company lacked a deep understanding of the great aim of communism, the superiority of socialism, and for whom to join the army and fight, in conducting education the 4th Company of a certain unit got everyone to discuss the questions of how a person should live his life and what ideals a revolutionary fighter should have. In the course of fervent discussion, the comrades emphasized: Different classes have different views of life. The proletarian view of life is completely different from that of the exploiting classes. Our aim is to serve the happiness of the great majority of the laboring people, not of just a few, and the liberation of the whole of mankind. To achieve this aim, revolutionary fighters must not be afraid of shedding blood and must unreservedly dedicate their whole lives to the lofty cause of communism. Many fighters held: After we joined the army, we felt that life was tense and was not as comfortable as living at home. Now we understand through study that although our lives are hard [words indistinct]. We must, like Comrade Lei Feng, establish lofty revolutionary aims and wholeheartedly serve the people.

In light of the characteristics of the border defense zone, certain border defense units have also launched a struggle to oppose corruption in the ideological field in the course of conducting education in the revolutionary view of life. They have taught the commanders and fighters to avoid hankering for material comforts and to avoid wavering when confronted with money, to enable the units to always maintain the nature of the people's army, strictly observe the state tax policies and to wage resolute struggle's against smuggling. They have thus upheld the honor of being model bastions in border defense.

I. 27 Jun 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

LIN HUIJIA ADDRESSES BEIJING CONGRESS OF WRITERS, ARTISTS

OW270152 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The Fourth Beijing Municipal Congress of Writers and Artists opened on 24 June. More than 600 professional and amateur writers and artists from the literary and art front are attending the congress. Cao Yu, vice chairman of the Beijing Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Circles, made the opening speech. Lin Huijia, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Beijing Municipality, spoke at the opening ceremony. Mao Dun, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, read the congratulatory messages from the federation and the associations under its jurisdiction. (Zhao Lixin), vice chairman of the municipal federation of literary and art circles, gave a long report entitled "Unite To Make Socialist Literature and Art Flourish."

The congress will study and implement the party Central Committee's directives on literary and art work, sum up the experiences and lessons gained in Beijing over the past 30 years and discuss future policies and tasks. The congress will also discuss the constitutions of the municipal federation of literary and art circles and of the various associations and elect new leading bodies.

BEIJING HOLDS PARTY SCHOOL WORK CONFERENCE

HK261040 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2400 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Summary] "The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee recently held a conference on party school work. Comrade Jia Tingsan, third secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and principle of the party school of the municipal CCP Committee, pointed out:

'Partyschoolwork must serve the realization of the party's general line and the four proposals of the central secretariat on the principle of the capital's work.' Comrade Mao Lianjue, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, presided.

"Party committees at all levels must train their cadres within 3 years. Beginning this year and within the coming 2 to 3 years, the whole municipality must launch rotational training for party members with the study and discussion of the draft revision of the party constitution and certain guiding principles of the political life within the party as the main contents. Launching rotational training of party members mainly relies on basic-level party committees. Party schools at all levels must train backbone elements for the basic-level units."

The participants held: "Party school work must take teaching as the focus, strive to improve the quality of teaching, give play to the study style of linking theory with practice, emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts and learn to use the Marxist standpoint, view-point and method to study and solve the new situation and new problems in modernization. The party school must launch essential theory study work and serve the improvement of teaching quality." Jia Tingsan pointed out that the four proposals of the central secretariat clearly point out the orientation for realizing the four modernizations. He said: "The first proposal is political and ideological building. It is necessary to fully understand the importance of the capital's political and ideological building. In realizing these four proposals, particularly political and ideological building, the party school has an important responsibility. The most important thing is to do a good job in political and ideological building, strengthen and improve party leadership and build the leadership groups at all levels well. At present, the leadership at all levels and the cadre ranks still do not conform with the demands of the four modernizations. This is the greatest difficulty in realizing the four modernizations. In accordance with the demand of the central authorities of Beijing, our cadres' responsibilities have become even heavier. We need a large number of cadres with a political level and organizational and professional capabilities who are in their prime. The party school must make contributions to training such ranks of cadres."

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PRC
NORTH REGION

SIXTH TIANJIN CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

SK211327 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the first session of the Sixth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee was ceremoniously opened on the morning of 20 June. Among the 718 members of the Sixth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee elected by various democratic parties, mass organizations and departments concerned, after repeated deliberations and consultations, 581 members attended. The Sixth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee has 102 members more than the fifth committee, making it the largest ever, and its scope has been the broadest in Tianjin Municipality. This fully proves that the revolutionary and patriotic united front in Tianjin Municipality has developed and expanded and that the great unity between the peoples of various nationalities has been further strengthened.

Comrade Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the session. Yu Zhiyuan, vice chairman of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, delivered the opening speech. Zhao Jinsheng, vice chairman of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, delivered a work report on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee.

In his work report, Vice Chairman Zhao Jinsheng first summed up the experiences gained in work since the first session of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, held in December 1977. He said: Over the past 2 years or so, the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee has restored and carried forward the fine tradition of democratic consultation, actively participated in the political life of the state and unfolded work around the central task of the four modernizations. Members of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and personages from all walks of life have conducted democratic consultations and offered advice and suggestions on major political issues of the state and the work in various fields of Tianjin Municipality. During the second session of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee held last year, members brought up 229 criticisms and suggestions. By now, 179 cases have been settled and 50 are being handled by departments concerned. Over the past 2 years, the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee has organized and urged members and personages from all walks of life to study political theories and policies; helped the party and government in implementing various policies and reversing wrong, unjust and framed-up cases; and has done a great deal of work in compiling and publishing cultural and historical materials.

TIANJIN CONVENES NINTH MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

People's Congress Agenda

HK240249 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee held its sixth plenary meeting from 16 to 18 June. The meeting listened to and approved an explanation of the government work report to be delivered by Municipal Revolutionary Committee Chairman Chen Weida at the Ninth Municipal People's Congress. The meeting also heard a report by Revolutionary Committee Vice Chairman Yan Dakai on election work in the municipal districts and counties. The meeting discussed and approved other relevant documents, including a report on the state of execution of the national economic plan in Tianjin in 1979 and the draft economic plan for 1980, and a report on the final accounts for 1979 and the draft budget for 1980. The meeting decided to submit these documents to the first session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress for examination. The meeting decided to convene the first session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress on 23 June.

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Chen Weida Speech

SK250037 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The first session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress ceremoniously opened at the First Workers Culture Palace this morning. With great happiness, representatives of the people from various fronts in the municipality attended this important session.

At 0830, Huang Zhigang, executive chairman of the session, declared the session open.

[Begin recording] The first session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress is now opened. [applause] I would now like to call upon comrade Yan Dakai, vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, to deliver the opening address. [applause]

[Yan Dakai] Deputies, the first session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress is now opened. [applause] The session is being held in the new situation in which the strategic shift of the work emphasis has been achieved throughout the municipality and the masses of people are striving vigorously and confidently for the four modernizations after winning great victory in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four. [Yan Dakai's voice fades out as announcer begins to speak]

Yan Dakai pointed out that the central task of this session is to urge the people throughout the municipality to carry out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind and to strive to build a new Tianjin. After giving an explanation of the main items on the session's agenda, he said: [begin recording] The session's task is glorious, yet arduous. Holding this session successfully is of great importance to developing, in a stable and united way, the socialist modernization of the municipality. I am convinced that all deputies will be able to make the session a success through their attention and concerted efforts and achieve results which will meet the satisfaction of the people throughout the municipality. I wish the session real success. [applause] [end recording]

Following Yan Dakai's opening address, Ma Ruihua, chairman of the Credentials Committee of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress, delivered a report on the examination of the credentials of the deputies, which the session unanimously endorsed.

[Begin recording] I would now like to call upon Comrade Chen Weida, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, to deliver a report on the work of the government. [applause]

[Chen Weida] Deputies, authorized by the municipal Revolutionary Committee, I will now report to the Ninth Municipal People's Congress on the work of the government for examination and discussion by the session.

The Major Work in the Past 2 Years and the Fundamental Change in the Situation of Our Municipality

It has been 2 and 1/2 years since we held the Eighth Municipal People's Congress in December 1977. [Chen Weida's voice fades out as announcer begins to speak] Chairman Chen Weida's report is divided into three parts: 1) The major work in the past 2 years and the fundamental change in the situation of our municipality; 2) Carrying out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind and striving to build a new Tianjin; and 3) Strengthening the political power and the great unity among the people throughout the municipality.

In the first part of the report, it is pointed out: Over the past 2 years or so since the Eighth People's Congress, we have built in various fields bastions in their initial forms from which we are marching triumphantly toward the four modernizations. Radical changes have taken place in Tianjin's situation as a whole. On the political and ideological front we have eliminated the root cause for protracted turmoil, we have put an end once and for all to the turbulent situation in which "ten thousand horses stood mute" which was prevailing when Lin Biao and the gang of four held sway, and we have initially established a political situation of stability and unity, liveliness and vigor. In the field of economy, we have achieved steady development in the national economy of the municipality and begun to put scientific, educational and cultural undertakings on the right track following consolidation. The development of the municipality's situation in the past 2 years fully proves that the CCP Central Committee's line, principles and policies are totally correct. Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, we should confidently and unservingly implement the party's political, ideological and organizational lines; rely firmly on the 7 million-odd diligent, brave and intelligent people; be prudent and modest; guard against arrogance and rashness; overcome difficulties; and continue to advance.

In the second part of his report, Chairman Chen Weida comprehensively set forth 8 tasks and 10 measures for carrying out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind and striving to build a new Tianjin. The eight tasks are: 1) Do a good job in readjustment, exploit favorable conditions and avoid unfavorable factors and accelerate industrial development; 2) Implement the policy of developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries comprehensively and promote agriculture as quickly as possible; 3) Recover as quickly as possible from the damages caused by the earthquake and vigorously strengthen municipal construction; 4) Readjust capital construction and make the best use of investments; 5) Pay attention to the links in the circulation of goods, enliven urban and rural markets and expand exports; 6) Develop science and education and vigorously train technical experts; 7) Gradually improve the people's living standards on the basis of developed production; and 8) Grasp birth control persistently and strictly control the population in urban areas.

The 10 measures are: 1) Implement the party's political, ideological and organizational lines unswervingly to insure the sound development of economic construction; 2) Continue to pay attention to readjustment--the key point--and provide favorable conditions to the new development of the national economy; 3) Pay close attention to consolidation and improve the standard of management; 4) Persistently combine regulation both by planning and by the market and invigorate economic work; 5) Promote the experimental work of giving greater autonomy to pilot enterprises and arouse the production enthusiasm of enterprises, staff members and workers; 6) Reorganize industry on the principle of specialization and cooperation to improve social productive forces; 7) Do a good job in technical transformation in enterprises and give full play to the role of existing enterprises; 8) Open up avenues for production and energetically develop the collective economy; 9) Discover and train qualified personnel by all possible means to meet the needs of economic construction; and 10) Combine the achievement of the four modernizations with the vital interests of the masses.

In the last part of the report Chairman Chen Weida stated: In order to insure the fulfillment of the various tasks for readjusting the national economy of the municipality, we should strengthen the political power of various levels and the great unity among the people throughout the municipality and bring into full play the positive factors from all quarters. Currently the most important work is to select and train successors to strengthen the leading bodies at all levels.

It is necessary to build up a contingent of cadres who uphold the socialist road and who are well versed in vocational knowledge and skills. It is necessary to carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, persist in democratic centralism, improve work methods and raise work efficiency. It is imperative to strengthen the great unity among the people throughout the municipality, develop the the political situation of stability and unity and further improve the unity among cadres, between cadres and the masses, between workers and peasants, between workers and peasants on the one hand and intellectuals on the other, between army and government, between army and civilians and unity among nationalities. Efforts should be made to mobilize all positive factors, turn negative factors into positive ones and strive, with one heart and one mind, to build a new Tianjin with socialist modernization.

In conclusion, Chairman Chen Weida said: [begin recording] Deputies, we have entered the 1980's--a period of decisive importance to our country's four modernizations. The CCP Central Committee once pointed out that Tianjin is full of promise and its future bright. We are totally confident and capable of surmounting any hardships on our road of advance and of triumphantly achieving our grand goal. The people throughout the municipality should unite closely under the banner of Mao Zedong Thought and, led by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, work strenuously and with one heart and one mind to accelerate the socialist modernization of our municipality. [applause] [end recording]

All members to the first session of the Sixth Municipal CPPCC Committee and responsible persons of various departments, committees and offices under the municipal CCP and Revolutionary committees, the Tianjin Garrison District and the PLA units stationed in Tianjin attended the session as observers.

Political, Ideological Situation

SK250107 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] According to our sources, Chairman Chen Weida spoke glowingly of the excellent situation on the municipality's political and ideological front. In his government work report delivered today, Chairman Chen Weida pointed out: It has been 2 and 1/2 years since we held the Eighth Municipal People's Congress in December 1977. During this period we have successfully concluded the mass political struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four and, in the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, shifted the work emphasis to the socialist modernization in a timely manner. Through the concerted efforts of the people throughout the municipality, we have in various fields built bastions in their initial forms from which we are marching triumphantly toward the four modernizations, and we have brought about radical changes in Tianjin's situation as a whole.

Chairman Chen Weida cited the major achievements gained on the municipality's political and ideological front in the past 2 years: We have carried out the exposure-criticism-investigation movement in a deepgoing manner and destroyed Lin Biao and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political forces in Tianjin. We have taken the first step to readjust the leading bodies of the majority of departments, and the leadership at various levels in our municipality is primarily held by cadres the people trust. We have reversed a great number of unjust, wrong and framedup cases and implemented the party's various policies extensively. The overwhelming majority of the unjust, wrong and framedup cases created by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their agents in Tianjin have been corrected and the overwhelming majority of the problems of cadres, workers, peasants, intellectuals and residents in various neighborhoods who were persecuted or wrongly implicated during the Great Cultural Revolution have been solved.

We have launched the discussion on the question of the criterion of truth. The vast number of cadres and people have emancipated their minds and crushed the mental shackles forcibly imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, so that the theories and the line of dialectical materialism of seeking truth from facts, combining theory with practice and proceeding from reality in doing everything can be restored.

We have conducted the education on the four basic principles and strictly distinguished and correctly handled the two contradictions of a different nature. Mainly through persuasion, we have educated the majority of the people who were influenced by erroneous trends of thought, criticized anarchism, ultra-individualism and bourgeois liberalization and counterattacked the erroneous trends of thought coming from both left and right. We have carried out direct elections at county and district levels and enabled the people to participate in the management of major state affairs. Socialist democracy has been developed, the socialist legal system has been established step by step and the work style of democratic centralism and of following the mass line is being restored.

Chairman Chen Weida said: In short, we have done a great amount of work in the past 2 years and achieved great successes on the political and ideological front. We have eliminated the root cause for protracted turmoil, put an end once and for all to the turbulent situation in which "ten thousand horses stood mute" which was prevailing when Lin Biao and the gang of four held sway and initially established a political situation of stability and unity, liveliness and vigor, thus providing necessary political premise for achieving the strategic shift and carrying out the four modernizations.

Economic Work Report

SK251240 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] According to our sources, Chairman Chen Weida pointed out the following in his government work report to the first session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress with regard to the economic work of the municipality: Our industrial and agricultural production was resumed and developed in 1978 as a result of the liquidation of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Since 1979 we have fully implemented the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving and put into practice the various policies established by the party and government. This has brought about a steady development of our municipality's economy.

Chairman Chen Weida cited figures to show our municipality's achievements in industrial and agricultural production as well as in other fields. In 1979, total industrial output value in the municipality amounted to 17.5 billion yuan, overfulfilling the state plan and registering a 9.4-percent increase over 1978. The municipality's agricultural production value in 1979 totaled 13.5 billion yuan, up 20.6 percent over the 1978 figure and surpassing the rate of industrial growth.

In capital construction, projects completed in 1979 involved a total investment of 1.88 billion yuan. New fixed assets put into operation in 1979 were 1.38 billion yuan, exceeding the 1978 figure by 14.2 percent. Particularly noteworthy was that 3.265 million square meters of housing were completed, including 2.06 million square meters of housing projects. The latter figure showed a 1.4-fold increase over 1978, hitting a record high.

With regard to finance and trade in 1979, a new breakthrough was made in exports. The total cost of commodities procured for export reached 1.53 billion yuan, up 36.5 percent compared with 1978.

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Commodities exported through Tianjin amounted to \$1.22 billion, a 41.2-percent increase over 1978. In 1979, commodities procured to meet domestic needs totaled 5.72 billion yuan, exceeding the 1978 record by 10.1 percent. The amount of retail sales of commodities in society was 3.08 billion yuan, a 12.3-percent increase over 1978. The municipality's natural population growth rate in 1979 declined 0.056 percent compared with the 1978 level.

After being revised, the work of science, education and culture began to proceed in the proper direction. Last year 142 successful scientific and technological projects received commendations. In 1979 there were some 28,000 students studying in various higher educational institutions and their branch institutions in the municipality, virtually returning to the 1965 level. By opening more ways to promote production, last year we provided employment for some 280,000 jobless youths in urban areas. It was a year marked by the largest number of young people provided with jobs since liberation. The people's living standard improved with the development of production. In our municipality the average wage, including bonuses, of a staff member or worker of an enterprise owned by all the people was 780 yuan in 1979, an increase over 1978. The average income received by a peasant in our municipality last year was 145 yuan, exceeding the 1978 figure by 18 yuan.

Chairman Chen Weida concluded: Despite our remarkable achievements, we are far from meeting the demands of the broad masses of people. It is imperative for us to remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, surmount all difficulties and continue to advance.

Construction of Modern Municipality

SK251231 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] In his report on the work of the government, Chairman Chen Weida pointed out the necessity of building Tianjin into a modern base of industry, science and technology and export business. He said: During the new historical period of socialism, the work target before the people throughout the municipality is to implement the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee in carrying out the various practical tasks and to do hard pioneer work with one heart and one mind toward building Tianjin into a modern base of industry, science and technology and export business. They should also strive to build Tianjin into a new socialist municipality which is modern, orderly, clean and beautiful with a thriving economy marked by a combination of industry and agriculture.

Chairman Chen Weida noted: In the next few years our main task is to continue our firm, conscientious efforts to implement the eight-character principle of readjusting the economy. We should see to it that the seriously imbalanced state of our economy resulting from the long sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four is changed; that the various chaotic phenomena in the fields of production, commodity circulation and distribution are eliminated as soon as possible; and that our work in enterprise management and economic management is raised to a new level.

We should also pay great attention to the construction of housing units and the relevant facilities required for the new housing units and to the building of various municipal installations. In addition, we should do our best to heal as soon as possible the wounds caused by the earthquake, to improve the people's living standard step by step and to do the most important and basic work in preparation for new economic development in our municipality.

Chairman Chen Weida continued: To do good readjustment work and to bring about a steady, sustained development of our municipality's economy, it is necessary to carry out the guiding ideology of acting according to our capacity and to adhere to the principle of giving full scope to our favorable conditions, protecting competition and promoting coordinated work. We should continue the criticism of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and overcome the [words indistinct] ideas of small producers, such as achieving self-sufficiency, building an independent system and being big and all-embracing or small and all-embracing. We should work in accordance with the objective economic law and [words indistinct] to achieve greater economic results in an effort to bring about an initial change in 5 years and a big change in 10 years in the outlook of our municipality.

Chen Weida at Group Discussion

SK251236 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Summary] On the morning of 24 June, Chen Weida, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, attended a group discussion held by the Hedong District deputies to the municipal People's Congress. His presence greatly inspired the deputies and made the discussion even more animated than had been expected.

The deputies discussed Chairman Chen Weida's report on the work of the government. They offered many suggestions on strengthening municipal administration and improving the people's livelihood.

Chairman Chen Weida participated in the discussion. "After the discussion, he said at a meeting held by the group: We have a firm determination to make a few years worth of efforts to change the outlook of Tianjin Municipality. We should also devise a general plan and a long-range plan for our municipal construction, so that they can be discussed by the people of the municipality. Let us unite and work in concert to make a success of the construction of Tianjin Municipality."

Congress Preparatory Meeting

HK260601 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Summary] The first session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held a preparatory meeting on 22 June. Yan Dakai, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, presided. The meeting elected the 97-member presidium of the congress session, and elected Lu Da secretary general. The meeting also approved the agenda for the congress, and approved the lists of names of the session credentials committee, budget examination committee and bill examination committee.

The session presidium held its first meeting after this preparatory meeting. The meeting elected Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang, Yan Dakai, Zhang Huaisan, Fan Rusheng, Liu Gang, Xing Yanzi, Wu Zhen, Wang Yifu, Zhang Fuheng, (Li Yanwu), Wang Enhui, Ma Ruihua, (Guo Cunyuan), (Du Xinbo), (Hao Tianyu), (Yang Huijie), Cao Xikang, Wang Guangying, Wang Ganyu, Lu Da and (Li Ding) executive chairmen of the Presidium.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN SUMMER HARVEST--The summer harvest is underway in Tianjin Municipality. Thus far, some 900,000 mu of wheat have been reaped. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 16 Jun 80 SK]

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